Royal West End the brand that made reputation. Leaders of 20 years. Rs. 185 only. WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

Experience costs money, brings benefit by other men's experience. ROYAL WEST END at Rs. 185 is the greatest investment. WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co. BOMBAY & POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. VIII NO. 103 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, APRIL 30, 1920. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.
(Companies Incorporated in England).
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDO CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All Passengers are requested to be possession of Pass Ports.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.	
1st May	Sardinia	5580	
3rd "	Friedrichsruhe	3332	Not Calling Marseilles
8th "	Marsha	8258	
10th "	Berlin	17324	
12th "	Adolph Woerman	6257	
15th "	Mores	6890	
22nd "	Mandala	8246	
29th "	Narkunda	15620	

SAILINGS TO AUSTRALIA.

Date about.	Steamer.	
30th April	Naldera	16230 tons Has limited 1st saloon accomodate

SAILINGS TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Date about.	Steamer.	
29th May	Dilwara	Calling at Colombo
5th "	Himalaya	Calls Kobe & Yokohama

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AN PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers	
2 p m 16th April	Lhasa	Karachi direct.
6 p.m. 3rd May	Barjora	Persian Gulf Ports
4th May	Linga	Karachi coasting.
6th "	Hymettus	Bushire only.
8th "	Paroba	E & S Africa
8th "	Bandra	Persian Gulf Ports.
13th "	Bankura	Persian Gulf Ports.

Terms and Rates of Freights and passag per P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be ar ranged with
MACKINON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Neol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tonnage	Arrival.	Departure
Portland Maru	T. Itani	5865	24th April	3rd May
Shinyo Maru	K. Hanasaki	8831	11th April	29th April
Shinzui Maru	J. Yamamoto	2910	29th April	10th May
Meichi Maru	H. Shinohara	3191	1st May	11th May
Heimei Maru	R. Nakanishi	4366	5th May	15th May
Muroran Maru	K. Yamada	5170	7th May	15th May
Shini Maru	K. Ikonaka	8804	16th May	27th May
Kimi Maru	M. Murakami	3194	20th May	31st May.

Arrives from New York and leaves for Calcutta.
For freight apply to:
T. TAGAMI,
Manager.
Allice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
HEAD OFFICE:—OSKA, JAPAN.
Fleet.—187 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 463,800.
REGULAR SERVICE FROM BOMBAY, JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamers	Captain	Arrival	Departure	Destination
Kotaku Maru	N. Wakatake.	19th April	2nd May	Japan
Saigon Maru	S. Kondo	13th April	30th April	"
Ganges Maru	T. Inouye	21st April	6th May	"
Burma Maru	T. Takemura	8th May	20th May	"

For freight apply to:—
K. SHIMA,
Manager.
Fort, Bombay.
Shan Buildings Ballard Road.

SHIPPING.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

S.S. "LOYALTY."

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES.
8TH JUNE, 1920
FARES.
1st Class "A" Rs. 500.
1st Class "B" Rs. 350.
2nd Class Rs. 330.
A reduction of 10 per cent will be made on three or more full fares for families.
No berth will be registered without a payment of a deposit of Rs. 200.
The steamer is fitted with wireless telegraphy and all cabins have got electric lights and fans free of charge. The steamer also carries a fully qualified surgeon and also a stewardess.
There is no deck accommodation for servants.
VERY FEW BERTHS ARE NOW AVAILABLE FOR JUNE VOYAGE.
For passages and full particulars apply to—
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co.,
Agents,
The Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.
Ismail Buildings, Fort,
Bombay.
Telegraphic Address: "JALANATH".
Telephone No. 114.

BANKING.

BANK OF BOMBAY
HEAD OFFICE—Bank Street.
SUB-BRANCHES.
BYCULLA—Opposite Parsi Statue.
MANDVI—Abdul Rehman Street.
SANDHURST ROAD—Corner of Sandhurst Road and Girgaum Road.
SAVINGS BANK.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.
R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1888.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 61,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 28,000,000

Head Office: YOKOHAMA.
Branches:—
Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Dairen, Fengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai-Yuan, Kobe London, Los Angeles, Lions, Manila, Nagasaki Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, Rid de Janafro, San Francisco, Seattle Shanghai, Shimonoseki Singapore, Soura paya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tainan, Tokio, Tsingtau, Vladivostock.
CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened for approved customers, and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
C. AIZAWA,
Manager.
Post Box No. 284,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD
ESTABLISHED 7th SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH—Ahmedabad.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,0
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,00
RESERVE FUND	66,00,00

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 800 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGH OUT THE YEAR. On sums exceedin Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Re. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year o for shorter periods at the rates of interes which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK accounts opened on favou able terms—Rules on application.
H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANKING.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.
Branches: London, Calcutta, Cawnpore Hyderabad (Deccan), Lucknow. Madras, Rangoon.
Sub-Branches—
Bombay—Share Bazaar, 20, Apollo Street. Shroff Bazaar, 297, Shaik Memon Street.
Calcutta—Bara Bazaar.
London Office—
2 White Lion Court, Cornhill, London, E.C.

Authorised Capital	Rs. 12,00,60,000/-
Subscribed Capital	Rs. 7,58,72,400/-
Paid-up Capital	Rs. 1,50,81,362/12

Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman, Board of Directors.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500/- to Rs. 1,00,000/- at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum. If the balance to the credit of any account does not fall below Rs. 25,000/- at any time between 1st January and 30th June, interest will be allowed during that period at 2½ per cent. per annum. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5/- half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at the rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.
PURCHASES AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
L. D. L. BUCKLEY,
General Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital	£1,500,000
Paid-up Capital	£750,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£750,000
Reserve Fund	£750,000

HEAD OFFICE:
14, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	New York
Colombo	Karachi	Penang
Delhi	Kota Bhru (Kalantan)	Rangoon
Galle		Shanghai
		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of travellers.
The Bank receives deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents and collection of interest therein as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.
J. A. ROBERTSON,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital authorised	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	16,55,799	9	6
Reserve Funds	13,29,592	8	8

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
BRANCHES.

Amritsar	Hoshiarpur	Ludhiana
Bombay	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Multan City
Calcutta	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jammu	Patiala
Delhi	Jhelum City	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Karachi	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Kasur	Sialkot
Gujranwalla	Lahore City	Srinagar
Gajan	Lyallpur	Umballa City
Hapur		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened a interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.
INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc., of approved customers discounted and Demand Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers issued on stations where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—
RUPCHAND KAPUR,
Manager.

BANKING.

THE SUMITOMO BANK
LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen 8,00,00,000
PADI-UP CAPITAL	Yen 2,62,50,000
RESERVE FUND	Yen 2,250,000

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA.
BRANCHES:

Bombay	Kure	San Francisco
Binganmachi	Kurume	Seattle
Dotombori	Kyoto	Semba
Hakata	London	Shanghai
Hankaw	Moji	Shimonoseki
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Tokyo
Honolulu	Nakanoshima	Toriaburacho
Hyogo	New York	Wakamatsu
Kawaguchi	Nihama	Yanai
Kobe	Onomichi	Yokohama

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and far shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
J. SATO,
Manager.
Churchgate Street, Bombay.
Post Box No. 889.

INSURANCE.

THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
113, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.
CHAIRMAN:
The Hon'ble Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.
DIRECTORS:
The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E.
Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad, Kt.
Sir Hukamchand Saroopchand, Kt.
Sir Currimbhoy K. Ebrahim, Kt.
Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Esq. (Messrs. Jamnadas & Co.).
Lalji Naranji, Esq., J. P. (Messrs. Jethabhai & Co.) (Ex-officio).
Safest investment at minimum cost. Terms and conditions of Policies extremely liberal without any vexatious restrictions.
Automatic Non-forfeiture of Policies a boon to Policy-holders.
Application for Agencies invited from influential gentlemen throughout India.
For particulars, apply to:—
JIVANLAL DASTUR & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

THE BHARAT INSURANCE Co. Ltd.
ESTABLISHED 1896.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—Lahore, Delhi, Rawalpindi, Ajmere, Nagpur, Lucknow, Bankipore Calcutta, Poona, Bangalore Mangalore, Sukkur, Karachi, Quetta.

Funds exceed	..	Rs. 80,00,000
Surplus about	..	1,00,000
Claims paid about	...	25,00,000

Specialities:—Moderate premia, ready on vertability, prompt payment, female lives insured, etc.
Pushing agents wanted all over India.
K. C. VIDYARTHI,
Manager, B. I. Co., Ltd.,
(Bharat Building),
Lahore.

THE ASIAN COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
251, HORNBY ROAD.
Above Home Rule League.
Up-to-date and Progressive Life Office with Branch Offices, Chief Agencies and Agencies throughout India, Burma and Ceylon.
Moderate rates and liberal Policy conditions.
WANTED AGENTS for unrepresented districts.

EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
HEAD OFFICE BOMBAY.

Funds exceed	..	Rs. 1,20,00,000
Claims paid exceeds	..	Rs. 36,00,000
Annual Income exceeds		Rs. 25,00,000

All classes of Life Assurance Transacted.
Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.
ALLUM BHARUCHA & CO.,
Manager.

JUST READY
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
LADIES' HAT.
IN THE LATEST SHAPES AND DESIGNS
Jockey Hats — at Rs. 15 0 0 each
Georgette Hats — at „ 15 0 0 „
Gold or Silver Embroidery Hats at „ 20 0 0 „
ameshanta Hats — at Rs. 10 & „ 12 0 0 „
AHMED E ESAALI.
MERCER, MILLINER & LADIES' DRESSMAKER.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 479.

THE SHILOTRI BANK, LIMITED
SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT
GRANTS
5% PER ANNUM ON MINIMUM MONTHLY BALANCES.
Interest allowed on deposits received up to the close of the 6th day of each month Weekly withdrawals Allowed. Maximum balance Rs 10,000 on any single account.

OPEN DAILY FROM 4 TO 8 P. M.
THE BOMBAY COMMERCIAL MUSEUM.
The Permanent Exhibition
OF COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS
AT GIRGAUM TRAM TERMINUS.
Admission Free.

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the permanency and uperiority of
"INKOTINE" INKS
and that is why—
they are exclusively used in all the Government offices of th Bombay Presidency.
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G. S. RANADE & CO.
GOVERNMENT INK CONTRACTORS
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WANTED AGENTS throughout India to sell copies of "How to Become a Qualified Accountant." Indispensable to Accountancy Students and others desirous to know the requirements of Accountancy Profession in India. Pages 208. Price Re. 1-14. Liberal Commission to Agents and Booksellers. Please apply to S. A. SHARANGDHAR. 56, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay

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Prepared solely from pure Lime Juice and the finest refined sugar.

THE STANDARD FOR PURITY and EXCELLENCE.

Insist on having ROSE'S.

Manly Fitness

Manly fitness is invariably shows the use of Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, the great nerve restorer and energiser which has proved its valuable qualities to hundreds of thousands of patients throughout the world during the past 50 years. This wonderful remedy invigorates every function of the human body, replaces manly weakness with manly fitness, and has a most marvellous effect as a nerve tonic and upon all who suffer from

NERVOUS DEBILITY — LACK OF VIGOUR
DEPRESSION — EXHAUSTION
DISORDERED STOMACH — NEURASTHENIA
MALARIA — DYSENTERY

A well tried and trusted friend is Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, which ensures its users the enviable condition of perfect health. Fits of depression and general debility fly before this well known remedy, the reliable properties of which are endorsed by the fact that it is recommended by the medical profession throughout the whole world. Hundreds of thousands can testify to its marvellous recuperative powers. That tired feeling quickly disappears and is replaced by splendid health and joy o living, which enables one to truthful declare "I am as fit as a fiddle."

Dr. Lalor's

PHOSPHODYNE

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Now on sale everywhere!

Messrs. Benger's Food Ltd. are able to announce that supplies of Benger's Food should now be readily obtainable throughout India and the Far East.

Should any consumer find difficulty in obtaining Benger's Food, communications addressed to Benger's Food Ltd., Manchester, England, will receive prompt attention.

BENGER'S
Food
is for INFANTS, INVALIDS and the AGED.

During 35 years' use by the Medical Profession, it has fulfilled every claim made for it.

Booklet and full particulars post free from:

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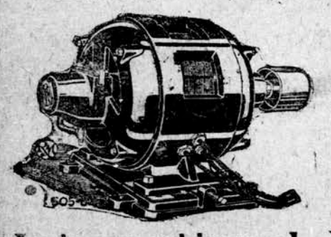
Branch Offices: NEW YORK (U.S.A.)—90, Beekman Street. SYDNEY (N.S.W.)—117, Pitt Street.

b254

Electric New Motors and Dynamos



Standard Voltages. Always in Stock. For Immediate delivery upto 100 H. P. Prices defy competition. Complete Estimate for wiring Installation etc. *would be sent on application*

THE
International Engineering Co.,
ENGINEERS & CONTRACTORS
British Hotel Lane, 46, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
Telegrams:—THINENCO. Telephone No. 3825.

JALLIANWALLA FUND.

TOTAL RS 3,66,558

	Rs.	as.	p.
Mr. Narotam Morarji Gocul-das	5,001	1	0
Mrs. M. A. Jinnah	150	0	0
Manecklal Bhagwandas	201	0	0
Amount collected by Mr. N.S. Pai	185	3	6
Amounts collected Miss Manglagavri Madhavji	134	0	1
C. K. Desai Bros.	135	10	0
Mr. Merwanji H. Damania	51	0	0
Mr. Dady J. Billimoria	51	0	0
Mr. Chhotalal Mulchand Choksey	51	0	0
Mr. Dalal Damoderdas Bhanji	25	0	0
Mr. Balubhai Chhotubhai Jhaveri	15	0	0
A Friend	25	0	0
Mr. M. R. Mirachker	50	0	0
Mr. Bujangrao	5	0	0
Maganlal V. Parekh	15	0	0
Amount collected by Mr. Soakur Dattatrayarao	36	8	0
C. M. Kazi and others	12	14	0
Messrs. Jehangir Gulabbhai and Billimoria	151	0	0
Amount received through Swadesh Sabha:			
V. A. Swami	25	0	0
Inder Narayan Brijmohanlal	101	0	0
R. N. Fatehali	25	0	0
Bande Khuda	50	0	0
Staff, Nadiad Anathasrama	37	8	0
Abdul Razak	136	11	0
Through Dohad H. R. League Secretary	65	14	0
M. A. Thackersey	25	0	0
Inhabitants of Villa Parle C/o Gokuldas Dwarkadas	488	4	1
Girdhardas Liladhar	501	0	0
	7,750	9	8

Amount collected by the Cutch Lohana Svayansevak Mandal through Mr Bhimji Premji:—

	Rs.	as.	p.
Jetha Dewji and Co.	101	0	0
Damji Devsey	25	0	0
Nassur Haji Mawji	51	0	0
Ismail Haji Umar	25	0	0
Varjivandas Hirji	151	0	0
Ratilal Damoder	15	0	0
Lakhmichand Vussonji	15	0	0
Lalji Ghela	51	0	0
Chaturbhuj Devkaran	251	0	0
Chimanlal Chhotalal	15	0	0
E. Fidaally and Co.	51	0	0
Champsey Dossa	101	0	0
Mawji Sunderji	101	0	0
Tricumji Damji	25	0	0
Lakhmidas Nathoo	10	0	0
Monji Gangji	5	0	0
Bhimji Premji Popat	101	0	0
Ratilal Moolji and Co.	51	0	0
Bombay Rice Merchants Asso.	2500	0	0
Marrondas Dayalji	10	0	0
Lakhmichand Vussonji	51	0	0
Govindji Ruttonji	25	0	0
Ruttonsi Kanji	15	0	0
Bunde Khuda	51	0	0
Navnitlal Swailal	101	0	0
Gurmukhsing Ramsing	25	0	0
Damji Datoo Varangal	10	0	0
Madhavji Vallabhdas	101	0	0
Maganlal Devshanker	51	0	0
Hurgovind Ramjee	51	0	0
Gopalji Gangji	25	0	0
Shantilal Kantilal	25	0	0
Gopalji Champsey	25	0	0
Lalji Lakhmidas	501	0	0
Pragji Dharamsi	101	0	0
Abdulhoosein Essaji	25	0	0
Jetha Jivandas	25	0	0
Ramji Bhanji	101	0	0
Ladha Kallyanji	25	0	0
Rehemtulla Abdulshakoor	10	0	0
Narsi Monji	251	0	0
Sawailal Premchand	201	0	0
K. Amrutlal Gopalji	101	0	0
Nathoo Meghji Tanna	51	0	0
Kanji Jadavji	51	0	0
Mawji Mulji	51	0	0
Dayal Lalji Godhu	601	0	0
Lakhmichand Valji	101	0	0
Uttamchand Trichmdas	25	0	0
Kanji Damji	51	0	0
Nensey Valji	51	0	0
Narrondas Gopalji	101	0	0
Gopalji Ramji	501	0	0
Duty Dharsi Nanji & Co.	701	0	0
Tejpal Narsi	101	0	0
Cooverji Doongersey	21	0	0
Wellwisher. Amerchand Madhawji Co.	1,001	0	0
Rowji Passoo	25	0	0
M. Somaiya and Co.	101	0	0
Gangaram Dharsi and Co.	51	0	0
Duty	51	0	0
Parmanand Chhotalal	25	0	0
Yoosufally Moosaji	101	0	0
Sackaram Ganesh Phadke	10	0	0
Nathoo Kashinath Malbari	10	0	0
Palan Ruparel and Gandhi	10	0	0
Mohanlal Fakirchand	25	0	0
Abdullua Haji Mowji	25	0	0
Hemraj Premji Popat	25	0	0
Premji Pragji	10	0	0
Damodar Pragji	51	0	0
Pragji Dayal and Co.	25	0	0
Monji Bhawanji	25	0	0
Dattatraya Govindji Patanker	10	0	0
Sundry collections including into	1,181	4	6
	11,121	4	6
	18,871	14	2

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Issues of 3, 6, 9 & 12 months' Treasury Bills.

The Banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras have been authorised by the Government of India to issue Treasury Bills for 3, 6, 9 and 12 months.

2. These Bills will be issued in denominations of Rs. 5,000, Rs. 10,000. Rs. 25,000, Rs. 50,000, Rs. 1 lakh, Rs. 5 lakhs and Rs. 10 lakhs.

3. The rates payable will be notified from time to time. The present rates are as follows: —

For 3 months' Bills Rs 98·14·0% representing an annual yield as interest of Rs. 4·5512%
.. 6 .. .. Rs. 97·8·0% representing an annual yield interest of Rs. 5·1282%
.. 9 .. .. Rs. 96·0·0% representing an annual yield interest of Rs. 5·5556%
.. 12 .. .. Rs. 95·0·0% representing an annual yield as interest of Rs. 5·2632%

4. Bills will be repayable at Maturity at the Presidency Banks of issue.

5. The Bill will be in the form appended. If the name of the payee be not filled in, the Bill will be repaid to the bearer; it will otherwise be payable to the payee or his order.

6. Bills can be obtained during banking hours at the head offices of the Banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras.

7. Applications for Bills will also be received at the branches of the Bank of Bengal at Cawnpore, Rangoon, Delhi and Lahore, and at the Karachi branch of the Bank of Bombay. Transfers at par from these branches on the Head Office will be issued at above centres. Bills purchased at above centres will be paid at the branch of the Presidency Bank at which they were issued.

8. Brokerage at the rate of 1-16th % on the face value of the Bill will be paid on any application submitted through any recognized broker. No brokerage will be paid in the case of Bills taken up direct by Banks.

9. The Government of India reserve the right at any time to vary the rates payable for any class of Bills, to fix a limit to the amount of Bills to be issued in any week and to discontinue issues of any class or classes of Bills.

FORM OF BILL.

This Treasury Bill entitles_____or order to the payment of Rs._____at the Bank of Bengal / Bombay / Madras out of the revenues of the Government of India on the_____day of_____1920.

WHEN FEET HURT LIKE WALKING ON A HOT GRIDDLE.

Try the medicated and oxygenated foot baths used and recommended by these official holders of the World's Walking, Running and Sprinting Championships.

FOR immediate relief and a really lasting cure, one cooling, refreshing, healing and antiseptic foot bath in oxygenated water is all you need. This solves for anyone the problem of how to get rid of the intense torture produced by sore, tender, tired, aching, burning, smarting, swollen and perspiring feet, weak arches, corns, callouses, blisters, or any other bad foot troubles.

To instantly medicate and oxygenate the water for a foot bath, simply dissolve a table spoonful of Reudel Bath Saltrates in about a gallon of water. Over two million pounds of this remarkable compound were used in France alone during the war. The medicated water not only cures, and prevents foot troubles, but also banishes any muscular aches, strains or pains, rheumatic swellings or stiffness, eczema, rashes, insect bites and similar tortures. It is regularly used and recommended by the following World's Champion athletes:—Tom Payne, E. C. Horton, H. V. L. Ross, W. G. George, C. W. Hart and Jack Donaldson. These men are, respectively, the official Worlds Record Holders for distance walking (both amateur and professional), long and short distance running and for sprinting. Their success depends upon having sound feet, and they must certainly be regarded as the highest authorities upon means of avoiding any foot troubles. All chemists keep the refined Reudel Bath Saltrates compound ready put up in convenient and very inexpensive packages. A half-pound is sufficient to rid the whole family of all foot troubles and keep them so.

BURNING, SMARTING & ITCHING FROM CONGESTION AND BAD CIRCULATION
WATER BLISTERS
HIGH HEEL PAINS
INFLAMED BUNIONS
SOFT CORNS, HARD & DEEP ICORNS, FLAT CORNS & FISSURES OR RAW PLACES BETWEEN TOES
RHEUMATISM GOUT, AND SWOLLEN JOINTS
THICK, DEEP AND PAINFUL CALLOUSES
OFFENSIVE PERSPIRATION AND BAD ODOURS
ACHING ARCH AND SHARP PAINS FROM SHOE PRESSURE ON SENSITIVE NERVES
SORE FEET, TIRED FEET, ANY KIND OF BAD FEET

Quality.

With LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE, *a few drops* sprinkled over the meat, fish or cheese, &c., are all that is required to impart the most delicious piquancy and flavour.

The QUALITY and concentration of its ingredients make a little of this sauce go a long way.

Lea & Perrins

The Original and Genuine WORCESTERSHIRE.

Your Baby's Early Days

Baby's natural food is mother's milk: if he cannot get this you must give him food which is practically identical with mother's milk. Only so can you keep Baby well and happy.

The 'Allenburys' Foods provide exactly what Baby needs to make him strong and healthy during the first critical months.

The 'Allenburys' Foods

Make Baby Happy and Strong.

MILK FOOD No. 1 — From birth to 3 months
MILK FOOD No. 2 — From 3 to 6 months
MALTED FOOD No. 3 — From 6 months upwards

Obtainable of all Chemists
ALLEN & HANBURYS Ltd., London

FROM FACTORY TO YOU

Packed Free. Delivered Free aboard Steamer any Indian Port. Safe delivery guaranteed. Fifteen days' Trial allowed. Buy direct from MEAD

"Coventry Flyers"

WARRANTED FIFTEEN YEARS.
Defiance Puncture Resisting or Dunlop Tyres, Free Wheels, Coaster Hub Brakes, B.S.A. Speed Gears.

Lowest Wholesale Export Factory Prices

Immediately Delivery. Huge Stocks. Tyres and Accessories half usual prices. Write for **Free Art Catalogue** and *Special Offer* of sample machine.

MEAD CYCLE COMPANY, Incorporated, Dept. 387, BIRMINGHAM, Eng.

For Catalogues apply COUTTS & Co., Inst. 387, P.O. Box 249, Hornby Row, Bombay.

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TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

BUILDINGS—Land and Buildings FOR SALE to suit your requirements are offered by MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES

FORD PRICES AGAIN REDUCED.—4 seater Touring Car, Rs. 2,500; 2 seater Runabout Rs. 2,300, FORD AUTOMOBILES (India), LTD., Hughes Road, Bombay, Telephone No. 707. Telegram "Autoford."

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of FORD—One tonners and TOURING—CARS Trucks of other makers. For prices apply to THE PREMIER ENGINEERING CO., Kanji Bhuwan, Sandhurst Road, Bombay, No. 4.

FOR SALE.—Thoroughly overhauled 83 Model OVERLAND CAR in perfect running order with Dynamo and Magneto on view at EMPRESS AUTOMOBILES near Empress Cinema, Lamington Road. 485

MISCELLANEOUS.

FIRMS desiring to deal with United States please write to JOHN WODICKA. Importer 213. East 40th St. New York City. 500

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A young, energetic, smart TYPIST with thorough knowledge of office work. Apply sharp to Box No. 447, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 450

WANTED.—A TYPIST on Rs. 40—10 W.A., only those who are matriculated need apply to the Dy. HYDRAULIC ENGINEER, Bombay Municipality. 557

WANTED.—A fast and fair COPYIST for a business firm. Salary Rs. 30 to 40 according to qualification. Apply Box No. 471, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 555

REQUIRED FOR SERVICE IN PERSIA 1st CLASS SHORTHAND TYPIST, salary no object, so long as good man obtained. Apply SHAW WALLACE & CO., Hornby Road. 567

WANTED—A FAST TYPIST with sound knowledge of English. Apply stating salary required with copies of testimonials to Box No. 478, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 571

WANTED.—For constructional engineer's office in Bombay, good DRAUGHTSMAN, pay upto Rs. 250 per month according to qualifications. Apply Box No. 470, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 552

WANTED Competent ARCHITECTURAL DRAFTSMEN, SURVEYORS, and TRACERS in an Architect's firm in Bombay. Apply with certificates, stating least salary expected to Box No. 459, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 507

WANTED for a temporary office, a smart TYPIST, at a total salary of Rs. 70 p.m. Should also have a good handwriting. Apply to SUPERINTENDENT, Electoral Work, 13 Cruickshank Road, Fort. 568

WANTED for a large Newspaper Company in Bombay a competent MACHINEMINDER to take charge of Newspaper printing machines during night. Apply with copies of testimonials stating references and the lowest salary expected to Box No. 500, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED.—A whole time ASSISTANT SECRETARY for the Bombay Presidency Association. Salary according to qualifications. Apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 466, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle. 526

REQUIRED—SECOND CLASS ENGINEER for Upper Sind, must be thoroughly experienced in Hydraulic pressing, pay according to qualification, starting with Rs. 300 per month and free quarters. Apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 469, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 550

WANTED—COMPOUNDER for Mines Dispensary in Panch Mahals. Commencing salary Rs. 35 with free quarters, firewood and water. Annual increment Rs. 5 per mensem to Rs. 50 and possibility of further promotion if abilities very good. Apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 429, Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 386

WANTED—Experienced efficient Gujarati-Knowing GRADUATES for the Parsi Virbaiji School, Karachi, teaching upto St. V and to be raised to a full High School in two years. Salary Rs. 120—10—200 and Provident Fund. Increments due after passing Secondary Teacher's Certificate Examination.

Science and Persian knowing men preferred.

Apply early stating qualifications, optional group, age, experience, caste, with copies of testimonials to HONORARY SECRETARIES, Parsi Virbaiji School, Karachi. 561

WANTED

SHORTLY PROCEEDING TO AFRICA.—An experienced graduate, prepared to work as Sole or Commission Agent. Write with terms to Box No. 454, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 489

WANTED.

WANTED TO ADVANCE Rs. 30,000 on good securities. Apply Box No. 472, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 559

FOR INVESTORS AND BROKERS—WANTED AGENTS and CANVASSERS to push on the manufactures of ASIATIC CHEMICAL WORKS, LTD., such as Silver Nitrate and other salts of precious, metals, Potassium salts, Washing soda, Pharmaceuticals of B. P. standard, etc. WANTED also AGENTS to sale shares of (1) BENGAL PAINT AND VARNISH WORKS, LTD., (2) ASIATIC CHEMICAL WORKS, Ltd., (3) MANU VALLEY TEA Co., LTD., and (4) DARJEELING JALPAIGURI TEA CO., LTD.. Satisfactory progress has already been made. Decent dividend expected. For particulars and prospectus apply to SEN MAJUMDAR & Co., Managing Agents, 24, Strand Road, Calcutta.

BIG AGENCY BUSINESS—A well connected gentleman has negotiated to secure a most lucrative first-class agency business of an enormous concern in dye line desires a financial partner to join him with a capital of Rs. 4 lakhs. Absolutely safe and no risk whatsoever. Annual return of fifty (50 p.c.) per cent net profit on the capital outlay is assured. Apply sharp for interview, etc. to "DYE", or Box No. 464, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 524

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—40 H. P. ELECTRIC MOTORS, A. C. 440 Volts, 50 Cycles, 3 Phase, Complete with starting Compensator. Apply ENGINEER & CO., Pydhoni, Bombay. 449

FOR SALE—Two-seater MOTOR CAR, dicky seat Lucas lamps, Bosch Magneto for Rs. 1,700. Newly painted and overhauled "Badshaw" Katrak Mansion, Gamdevi Road. 519

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE—5 seater MAXWELL MOTOR CAR, very little used, thoroughly overhauled and in excellent condition would make an excellent Taxi. Apply A.B.C. c/o Mr. D. S. MADON, Broker, Old Share Bazar, No 1, Dalal St., Fort. 940

FOR SALE—600 I. H. P. Compound Condensing STEAM ENGINE, suitable for Mills or Factory; 80 fe. by 7½ft. by 150 lbs. pressure Lancashire Boiler. Prices on application from ENGINEER & CO., Pydhoni, Bombay. 448

FOR SALE—BARGAIN SILENT KNIGHT ENGINE MINERVA CAR, 16-20 Horse Power BOSCH MAGNETO Zenith carburettor, New light, seven seater torpedo body, recently thoroughly overhauled in perfect running condition. Easy driving Economical in Petrol almost new tyres. Reasonable Price. Trial to bona fide buyers. Apply sharp to Box No. 440, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 423

TO BE LET.

ROOMS TO LET at Plot No. 146 West Agripada, Byculla Club, well lighted and ventilated with up-to-date sanitary arrangements, complete with electric lights. Behind European Y. M. C. A. near Shamrock Building. Apply to the Owner HOOSAIN CURRIMBHOY on the premises. 504

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the partnership lately subsisting between Mr. Vanmali Jetha and our clients Messrs. Karmali Allibhai and Gopalji Jivraj carrying on business at Vadgadi Mandvi under the name and style of K. Amratlal Gopalji & Co., has been dissolved as from the 20th day of February. 1920, by the said Vanmali Jetha, retiring from the said partnership. All debts due to or owing by the said firm of K. Amratlal Gopalji & Co., will be received and paid by our clients who will continue the said business at the same place under the name and style of Messrs. Karmali Gopalji and Co.

Dated the 29th day of April, 1920.

DEVIDAS H. KASABWALLA,
For Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram & Madan.
Attorneys for Messrs. Karmali Allibhai & Gopalji Jivraj.

No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay. 569

NOTICE.

THE ALLOTMENT LETTERS of THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC PUBLISHING COMPANY, LIMITED, have been duly posted to the Registered addresses of the subscribers, the allotment money being payable on or before the 5th May.

A few deposit receipts and allotment letters are lying in the Registered office of the Company for want of proper addresses. Subscribers who have not received their deposit receipts or allotment letters are requested to apply for the same to the undersigned at the Registered Office of the Company at 54 Medows Street Fort, Bombay.

By the Order of the Board,
PAWAR PEERBHOY & Co.,
Managing Agents. 558

ANGLO-INDIA AND COLONIAL NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE public are hereby informed that Anglo-India and Colonial Navigation Company, Limited, have purchased the S. S. Nanyo Maru No. 2 and Nanyo Maru No. 3 from the Yamashita Kisen Kaisha, Limited, and the said steamers will henceforth be called and known as the S S. Rampur and S. S. Nagpur, respectively. Any person or persons having any valid objection to the said names being given to the said steamships are required to make the same known to the Port Officer, Bom and also to the undersigned within seven days from date hereof

EASTERN SHIP BROKERS & AGENCY, LTD.
Managing Agents.
Anglo India & Colonial Navigation Co., Ld.,
Bombay, 24th April 1920. 461

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of JUNIOR ASSISTANT to the Agricultural Chemist, C. P.

The main work of the appointment is analytical chemistry and preference will be given to graduates with a knowledge of analytical and organic chemistry.

The appointment is on a time scale of Rs. 60—9—150 with prospects of promotion to higher grades.

Applications stating age, training and experience should be forwarded to "THE AGRICULTURAL CHEMIST, C.P. Nagpur. 411

UNITED STATES EMERGENCY FLEET CORPORATION.

S.S. "SANTA CLARA."

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO ex s.s. "SANTA CLARA" are hereby informed that the steamer is due to arrive at Bombay on the 30th April. They are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for our countersignature.

Captain Robertson of Messrs. Ericson and Richards will attend Docks every morning to survey damaged packages and applications for survey in writing must reach the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge.

No survey will be granted on packages removed from the landing shed or warehoused.

Shortages must immediately be reported and all claims submitted to the Undersigned within 30 days of the arrival of the "Santa Clara" or they will not be entertained.

SHAW WALLACE & Co.,
Agents.
United States Emergency Fleet Corporation.
Bombay, 30th March, 1920. 534

MATHERAN STEAM TRAMWAY.

RETIRING ROOMS:—Retiring Rooms each equipped with electric lights and bath rooms, etc., for week-end and other passengers have been opened at Matheran station. Rooms, meals and other refreshments are obtainable at the following rates on application to Messrs. Brandon and Co., Victoria Terminus or Matheran station:—

(1) Rooms—Inclusive charge with meals Rs. 8/8 per day.

(2) Charges for separate meals in the Restaurant.

Chota Hazri	...	Rs.	0 12 0
Breakfast	...	,,	2 0 0
Luncheon	...	,,	2 0 0
Afternoon Tea, (without pastry)	...	,,	0 4 0
Dinner	...	,,	2 8 0

Meals can be ordered in advance by informing the Guard at Victoria Terminus or Neral stations.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager,
G. I. P. Railway.
Bombay, 19th April, 1920. 319

THE EMPEROR REWARD SPINRING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a final dividend of Rs. 100 (Rs. One hundred only) per share, free of income tax, has been declared for the half year ended 31st December, 1919, and that the same will be paid, on production of the certificates, at the Registered Office of the Company, Nos. 7/11, Elphinstone Circle, on and after Monday, the 3rd May, 1920, between 12 and 4 p.m. (S. T.), to shareholders whose names stand on the Co.'s Register on Tuesday, the 20th April, 1920.

By order of the Board,
For the Emp. Ed. Spg. & Mfg. Co., Ltd.,
B. D. PETIT, SONS & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 29th April, 1920.
572

NOTICE.

WANTED—A HINDU MANAGER well-versed in English correspondence and accounts to work full time under the Secretaries at the Committee's Burning and Burial Grounds at Sonapur and at Walkeshwar. Salary Rs. 100 or more according to qualifications. Apply before 21st May, 1920, in own handwriting to the

HONORARY JOINT SECRETARIES,
1H, Kiln Lane, Lamington Road,
Bombay, No. 7.
15th April, 1920. 393

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

WE BEG TO ANNOUNCE that we are removing to 72, Apollo Street, 2nd floor, (Old Killick Nixon & Co.'s Office) from 1st May, 1920.

Shareholders and Public please note.

For Commercial Trading Co., Ld.,
C. VINAYAK & CO.,
563 Secretaries and Agents.

THE ASSUR VEERJEE MILLS, LIMITED

AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Directors of the Company have declared an ad-interim Dividend as follows:—

(1) Dividend of Rs. 8 (Eight rupees) per share of Rs. 100 fully paid up, for the half year ending 31st December 1919, and
(2) Dividend of Rs. 1-4-0 (Rupee one and annas four) per New share on which Rs. 25 are paid up, for the quarter ending 31st December, 1919.

The said Dividend will be paid on and after the 30th April 1920 to those Share-holders whose names appear on the Company's Register on the 21st instant.

Notice is also hereby given that the Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from Friday the 16th to Wednesday the 21st instant both days inclusive.

By order of the Board.
ASSUR VEERJEE & SONS,
Agents.
32

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Nippon Yusen Kaisha's S. S. "SHINZUI MARU" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival from Japan via Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo and requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of Steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

T. TAGAMI,
Manager.
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for Galud pipes and fittings Bib-taps, stop-cocks, Ferrules, and Ball cocks etc., will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on the 7th day of July 1920.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of contract, specification etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
E. J. HALE.
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Byculla.
29th April, 1920. 561

A MOMENT PLEASE.

THIS IS TO INFORM THE PUBLIC that we deal in all sorts of machinery e.g., Engines, Boilers cotton Baling presses, etc. All persons intending to buy or sell any kind of machinery are requested to first have a communication with us.

Trial orders solicited.

UTTAM SINGH BEANTSINGH,
Machinery Suppliers,
Outside Shahalamigate, LAHORE. 553

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. BYRAMJI JAMSEDJI MEHTA, SHAVAKSHA SORABJI PANTHAKI and MANCHERSHA DORABJI COOPER, the surviving trustees of an Indenture of Settlement, dated 9th day of May, 1907, and made between Jamsetji Nusserwanji Mehta of the one part and the said Jamsetji Nusserwanji Mehta and others of the other part, have contracted to sell to our client Mr. NAOROJI RUSTOMJI WADIA, the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim against the said property by way of mortgage, sale, inheritance, gift, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 95, Ash Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land together with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Hornby Road, within the Fort, in the City and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 90 square yards or thereabouts be the same a little more or less and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old Nos. 283 and 580 New Nos. 5183 and 2750, Old Survey No. 20 and New Survey Nos. 1/8906 and 2/8906 and bearing Municipal A Ward No. 2354, Street No. 89 and now 263 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the property known as the Chawl of Byarmji Cowasji Batliwalla, on or towards the West by Hornby Road aforesaid, on or towards the North by the property now or formerly of Hormusji Framji Mehta and on or towards the South partly by the property of Sorabji Rustomji Subedar and partly by a common passage and beyond that the property now or formerly of Dadabhoi Nowroji Bengali.

Dated this 28th day of April, 1920.

SHAMRAO MINOCHEHER & HIRALAL,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
540

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai MEHERBAI, widow of Nusserwanji Cawasji Shroff, HORMASJI NUSSERWANJI SHROFF and VIKAJI NUSSERWANJI SHROFF, all of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitants the executrix and executors of the last Will and Testament of the late Nusserwanji Cawasji Shroff deceased have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our clients.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge; trust; maintenance; easement or other wise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 61, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Pension and Tax (since redeemed) Tenure together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Ardeshir Dady Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 467 Square Yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 140 New No. 1215, Old Survey No. 2 and New Survey No. 7438 and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Dhunbaiji, wife of Ruttonjee Nusserwanjee Daruwalla, on or towards the West by the said Ardeshir Dady Street, on or towards the North by Ardeshir Dady Cross Lane and on or towards the South by the property of Lakhmidas Muljee known as "Dhani House" and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 6529, 6530 and 6696 and Street Nos. 10 and 11, 12 and 13 and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the Vendors and their tenants.

Dated this 29th day of April, 1920.

AMIN & DESAI,
565 Purchasers' Attorneys.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. NAROTTAM NARAN, of Bombay, Hindu inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our clients.

All person or persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement, or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 40, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same if any will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax Tenure land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing therein situate, lying and being on the South side of Khataralli, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 196 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 140, 140, New Nos. 1235 and 1237, Old Survey Nos. 446-447, New Survey No. 7540 and in the books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 1049 and Street No. 40 and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the East by the property of Damodar Vinayak Purundare and Khanderao Vinayak Purundare bearing Street No. 39, on or towards the West by the property of Devidas Bruji, on or towards the North by 1st Khataralli Street and on or towards the South partly by the property of Dharamdas Atmaram and partly by the property of Narayan Balaji.

Dated this 29th day of April 1920.

RAGHAVAYA NAGINDAS & Co.,
566 Purchasers' Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. NADIRSHAH ADARJI SHROFF and JAMSETJI ADERJI SHROFF have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien possession, gift; inheritance, lease, or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Gresham Buildings Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, and to the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government Toka land or ground, situate at Lady Jamsetji Road, Dadar, near the Hansali Tank, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1698 1/2 square yards or thereabouts and registered with other land in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 3, New No. 1A/15842, New Survey No. 2A/1285 together with the bungalow and outhouses standing thereon and bounded on the East by the land of Naravan Vithal Vaidva, on the West by the said Lady Jamsetji Road on the North by a moiety of a private passage and beyond that by the property of Jewan Dhondbeyond that by the property of Jewan Dhondbhurn and on the South by property of Dr. Bhawanishanker Balkrishna Dadarker and which premises are assessed under G Ward No. 3708 (1) and Street No. 69.

Dated this 28th day of April 1920.

MULLA & MULLA.
Purchaser's Attorneys.
560

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions Beyond the Seas King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of JAVERIMAL JASRAJ, late of Bombay Marwari Bania Hindu Inhabitant, a retail cloth dealer, residing at Sat-tad, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Deceased.

KANKUBAI, widow of the said deceased of Bombay Marwari Bania Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Sat-tad, outside the Fort of Bombay, appointed to take out Letters of Administration to the estate of the said deceased for the use and benefit of Sukhraj minor son of the said deceased and Limited to the period of his minority by a Judge's Order ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceeding, if they think fit, before the grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Twenty-second day of April, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and twenty and in the tenth year of our reign.

P. B MALABARI,
Registrar.
Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

R. B. PATEL,
The 22nd day of April, 1920.
C. B. PANDYA
Petitioner's Attorney
558

SALES BY AUCTION.

BOMBAY AUCTION CO.

GOVERNMENT AUCTIONEERS,
23, Churchgate Street.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT STORES ON FRIDAY, THE 30TH APRIL 1920.

Under instructions from the Assistant Directors S. and T. (Embarkation) the Bombay Auction Co. will sell by Public Auction on THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 30th April 1920, at 9-30 a.m. (S. T.), at the Mazagon tDepot, the following goods:—

Bran, Baling Wire (Large Stock).

CONDITION OF SALE.

A deposit of 50 per cent must be paid at the time of sale. Goods must be removed within 10 (ten) days after the sale otherwise the amount paid and goods will be forfeited.,

ALSO

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, GLASSWARE, JEWELLERY, ETC.

THE BOMBAY AUCTION COMPANY, will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, FRIDAY 30th April, 1920 at their Rooms 23, Churchgate Street, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), the following Household Furniture and Jewellery.

Drawing Room Suites, Cupboards, Almirahs, Teapoys, Cycles, Gramophones, Office Tables, Chairs, Sofas, etc. etc.

Jewellery comprising of Diamond Rings, Pearls, Necklaces, Bangles, Koodas, Diamond ear rings; Diamonds, Cluster Rings, etc. etc.

BOMBAY AUCTION CO.
Auctioneers
Bombay, 30th April 1920.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

On Government and G. I. P. Railway Lists.

OF SPECIAL INTEREST TO HARDWARE—MERCHANTS.

AUCTION SALE OF A LARGER QUANTITY, STEEL MILD PLATES NOW RARELY OBTAINABLE AND OF VARIOUS SIZES ON ACCOUNT OF THE GOVERNMENT.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 30th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA & CO., will sell by Public Auction at Haji Bunder Sewri at the Government Stores Depot by order of the Controller (sales) Board of the Industries and Munitions the following plain steel mill plates now rarely available.

144 steel mild plates plain 20ft. by 4ft. by 5/16 inch wg. 1367 cwt., 2 q., 21 lbs.

101 steel mild plates plain 20 ft. by 4 ft. by 7/16 inch wg. 1336 cwt., 3 q., 27 lbs.

9 steel mild plates plain 35 ft. by 5½ ft. by ½ inch wg. 313 cwt., 0 q., 4 lbs.

1 steel mild plates plain 35 ft. by 6 ft. by ¼ inch wg. 42 cwt. 3 q. 18. lbs.

16 steel mild plates plain 35 ft. by 5½ ft. by ¼ inch wg. 635 cwt., 2 q., 14 lbs.

19 steel mild plates plain 35 ft. by 5 ft. by ¼ inch wg. 851 cwt., 2 q., 9 lbs.

12 steel mild plates plain 35 ft. by 7½ ft. by ¼ inch wg. 582 cwt., 3 q., 8 lbs.

14 steel mild plates plain 35 ft. by 5½ ft. by 9/16 inch wg. 541 cwt., 1 q., 14 lbs.

12 steel mild plates plain 35 ft. by 6 ft. by 9/16 inch wg. 504 cwt., 2 q., 14 lbs.

14 steel mild plates plain 35 ft. by 6½ ft. by 9/16 inch wg. 629 cwt., 3 q., 10½ lbs.

16 steel mild plates plain 35 ft. by 7 ft. by 9/16 inch wg. 820 cwt., 1 q., 19½ lbs.

17 steel mild plates plain 35 ft. by 7½ ft. by 9/16 inch wg. 930 cwt. 0 q., 17½ lbs.

16 steel mild plates plain 6 ft. by 3 ft. 9/16 inch wg. 61 cwt., 1 q., 22 lbs.

9 steel mild plates plain 35 ft. by 3½ ft. by 5/8 inch wg. 385 cwt., 3 q., 4 lbs.

4 steel mild plates plain 35 ft. by 6 ft. by 5/8 inch wg. 187, cwt., 1 q., 6½ lbs.

10 steel mild plates plain 35 ft. by 6½ ft. by 5/8 inch wg. 507 cwt., 3 q., 17 lbs.

16 steel mild plates plain 35 ft. by 7 ft. by 5/8 inch wg. 546 cwt., 3 q., 14 lbs.

10 steel mild plates plain 35 ft. by 7½ ft. by 5/8 inch wg. 583 cwt., 3 q., 21 lbs.

10 steel mild plates plain 35 ft. by 5½ ft. by 11/16 inch wg. 472 cwt., 2 q., 17½ lbs.

10 steel mild plates plain 35 ft by 6 ft. by 11/16 inch wg. 505 cwt. 2 q., 14 lbs.

10 steel mild plates plain 35 ft. by 6½ ft. by 11/16 inch wg. 558 cwt. 2 q., 10½ lbs.

10 steel mild plates plain 35 ft. by 7 ft. by 11/16 inch wg. 601 cwt., 2 q., 7 lbs.

10 steel mild plates plain 35 ft. by 7½ ft. by 11/16 inch wg. 646 cwt., 3 q., 4 lbs.

6 steel mild plates plain 35 ft. by 6 ft. by 3/4 inch wg. 337 cwt., 2 q., 0 lbs.

6 steel mild plates plain 35 ft. by 6½ ft. by 3/4 inch wg. 365 cwt., 2 q., 14 lbs.

6 steel mild plates plain 35 ft. by 7 ft. by 3/4 inch wg. 393 cwt., 3 q., 0 lbs.

6 steel mild plates plain 35 ft. by 7½ ft. by 3/4 inch wg. 421 cwt. 3 q., 14 lbs.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS AND SWEEPINGS AT WADI BUNDER GOODS DEPOT G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Co., and in accordance with sections 55 and 56 of Indian Railway Act IX of 1890, Messrs. MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 30th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the above address the following unclaimed goods and sweepings consisting of, bags of rice, bags of wheat, bags of gram, bags of toor, bags of bajri, bags of jawari bags of chillies, bags of turmeric bags of flour, bags of linseed bales of C. P. goods, bdles of P. forms, bdles of twine, bdles of Hemp, bdles of gunnies, bdles of coir ropes, bdles. of iron bars flat, bdles of P. P. Cotton, bales of cloth, bags of saddlery, kegs of phenyle kegs of oil, cases of brassware, cases of lock, cases of luggage cases of medical instruments, cask of soda, cask of tiles, E. wooden casks, E. gas cylinders, bdles of jogres, bags of sugar, bags of sweeping grain, etc. etc.

A Deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the goods to be removed within 10 days from the date of sale otherwise wharfage will be charged at one anna per maund per day.

AUCTION SALE of a very large quantity of Hardware, Tools, Metals, Miscellaneous Stores, Railway Materials, Electrical and Mechanical Goods on account of the Government.

THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 30th April at 2-30 p.m. (S.T. Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the Government Stores Depot at Haji Bunder, Sewri by order of the Controller (Sales), Board of Industries and Munitions.

Very large quantity of Hardwares such as:—Blocks for Wire Ropes Bolts with nuts, Brass Buckles, Railway Sawyers, Brass Eyelets, Hooks, Matches, Spike Nails, New Pipes, Bends, Crosses, Brass Rings, Copper Rivets, Coach Screws, Brass Screws, Copper Tacks, Copper washers, etc.

Tools such as:—Beds Axes, Files, Hammeres, Hooks, Jumpers, Mamooties, Phowrahs, Swages etc., etc.

Metals such as:—Bee Plates, Iron Hoops, Expanded Metal, Steel Joists or Beams, Mild Steel Flats, etc., etc.

Miscellaneous Stores such as:—Barrows, Baskets, Braziers, Small Corks, Degchees, Dog Fasteners, Manilla Rope, Sand Moulders, Roofing Slates, Coal Tar, Sulphuric Acid Tubes, etc. etc.

Railway Materials such as:—Tramway Clips, Fish Plates, Tramway Points and Crossings, Tramway Rails, Dog Spikes, Rails etc.

Electrical and Mechanical Goods such as 20in. country Forgee, Tripod Triangles, etc., etc.

Parts of hospital huts such as side panel, end panel, side window, end window, side door, gable ends, roof principals, window frames ridge cap pieces, ridge fole pieces, weather boards, window rails, roof boards, iron plates and barrel bolts.

Detailed list can be seen on application to the Controller, (Sales) at his offices at New Customs House, Ballard Road or at the offices of the undersigned.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of the sale and the balance shall be paid to the Auctioneers within 8 days from the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 87 BALES COTTON.

On SATURDAY, the 1st May at 5 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA & CO., will sell by Public Auction at Cotton Green, Colaba, and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser at the Auction Sale of 19th April, 1920 Seth Dinshaw Nusserwanji Daruwala.

87 bales cotton Lashur.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneer.
Bombay, 30th April, 1920.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneer.
Bombay, 30th April, 1920.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
NO. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 4084.

AUCTION SALE OF MACHINERY AND PLANT, METAL, PERMANENT WAY MATERIALS (RAILWAY MATERIALS) HARDWARE, TOOLS, MISCELLANEOUS STORES, ETC., ETC.

Under instructions from The Controller (Sales) Board of Industries and Munitions, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 4th May, 1920 at 2-30 p.m. at Hajee Bunder Sewri the following goods:

Bellows Smith, Bends for Pipes with Sockets and Couplings, Blocks die of different sizes; Brackets Iron Holders with pins complete for Pack Saddles, 2500, Bricks Fire, Chisels, for Plane Poughing, Clamps, Chucks American for Pipes; Cups Oil Side Glass with gauge; Cutters tins, G. I. Drums, Frames Wooden Windows and Doors Fasteners Belt, Tites, Guides, Hooks Punkha Brass 1238, Hooks Punkah Iron 2907, 5000 Handles Wooden for Shovels, Hammers, Axes etc., Knives Jack; Locks Iron; Panes Glass, Post wire entanglements, Punches, G. I. Pipes, Rings Iron for Bearings, 1991 Saddles, Pack, Shoes Iron, Shoes Horse Iron, Tanks, 124 Wheels Barrows.

MACHINERY.

1 Crushers Stone 15 Curb Wells, 3 Engines Oil.
3 Portable Engine, 1 Hammer Steam.
1 Machine Brick Making, Machine hand drilling, 3 Mills Mortar.
10 Pumps Centrifugal 6 Pumps hand.
14 Pumps Ship, 1 Silencer for Oil engine.
3 Winches without boilers.

METALS.

Iron Plates, Chain, Plates mild steel, sheets iron corrugated, zinc Slabs.

PERMANENT WAY MATERIALS.

3750 Dog Spikes, 6000 Fish plates, 2315 Rails double headed, 13it. to 26 it. 445 Sleepers M. G.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance must be paid for and goods removed by the 17th May, 1920.

Under instructions from the B. B. and C. I. Railway Co., and in accordance with the Provision of Sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railway Act No. IX of 1890, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the risk of the owners the following booked consignments as also a list of unclaimed bags of grain etc. on FRIDAY 7th May, 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at Carnac Bridge goods Shed.

125 bags mewa booked ex. Peshawar Cantonment to Carnac Bridge, Inv. 7 of 2-1-1920, R. R. 86032. Consigned by Kisondas Asgardas care of Ramchand to self Railway Receipt in possession of Messrs. Mathuradas Thackersey and Co.

1,539 bags wheat, 148 bags math, 20 bags moong, 96 bags gram, 22 bags bajri, 304 bags gramdall, 597 bags rice, cocoanuts, 20 bags teelseed, finalseed, 73 bags goowar, glass sheets, glassware, shoes, gunny pieces, iron pipe, etc. etc.

AUCTION SALE OF OFFICE FURNITURE OF THE SHIPPING CONTROLLOR IN INDIA, BOMBAY.

Under instructions from the shipping controller in India, Bombay, Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 1st May, 1920, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), on the first floor of the New Custom house at Ballard Road the following office furniture (the property of the Government of India) such as:—

10 writing tables; 4 revolving office chairs, carpet; cabinet; 14 screens; typewriter; 2 square tables; 5 Almyrahs; 20 arm chairs; office stools; 2 Remington tpyewriters; 6 stationery cabinets; 4 hat racks; 2 stationary racks; 2 teakwood tables with self; 4 teakwood book stands; Electric table fan and lamp; inkstands; teakwood paper boxes; waste paper baskets; remington copy holder; black boards; etc., etc.

AUCTION SALE OF 42 BALES HINGOLI COTTON..

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 3rd May 1920, at 4 p.m. (S. T.) at Colaba in the G. I. P Railway Goods yard by order of the Insurance Office concerned the following Cotton, slightly damaged by fire.

42 Bales, Hingoli Cotton.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneer.

Bombay, 30th April, 1920. 5

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS BOMBAY.
No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay
Tel. No. 521.

AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE LAND-ED PROPERTY SITUATE ON THE EAST SIDE OF GIRGAUM ROAD, OPPOSITE DUKARWADY LANE.

Under instructions from Messrs. SABNIS and GOREGAOKER, Solicitors, for Bai Muktabai, wife of Vasantro Madhavrao Pitale, the owner of the property Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by public Auction TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 1st May, 1920, at 5 p.m., (S.T.), the following landed property on the premises.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY:—All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land or ground now redeemed of together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate on the east side of Girgain Road, opposite, the Dukkarwady Lane in the Island and Registration Sub-district of Bombay and admeasuring 187 square yards or thereabouts be the same a little more or less and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 11 new No. 49, old Survey No. 245 and new Survey No. 196 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Bombay Municipal rates and taxes Ward "C" Nos. 2043 and 2044 and street Nos. 333 C 41—1, and bounded on the north by the property of Karmsey Keshanji, on the south by the property of Himatlal Jagondas, on the east by the property of J. F. Vaz and on the west by the said Girgaon Road under which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Bai Muktabai wife of Vasantrao Madhaurao Pitale.

For further particulars and printed copies of conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Sabnis and Goregaoker, Solicitors for the owner Bai Muktabai wife of Vasantrao Madhavrao Pitale at their office at No. 35 Medows Street, Fort, or to the under signed.

N. B.:—Also private offers will be received in respect of the above mentioned property.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 30th April, 1920.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF 58400 BAGS GOOD 2 TWILLS SECOND HAND.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 30th instant at 3 p.m., (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at Messrs. Ralli Bros.' Godown, Kurla Street, Dana Bunder, by order of Messrs. Ralli Bros., Agents to the Controller of contract.

58,400 Good 2 Twills second hand bags packed in bundles of 100 pieces each.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.—(Contd.)

BONA-FIDE SALE.

TO-MORROW, Saturday the 1st May next, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the lodge, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood-plain and carved, house-hold furniture, large and small cotton durries, dining table and chairs, sideboards Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, card tables, dressing chest of drawers, teapoys writing tables, dressing and wash-hand tables, almirahs, cupboards single and double bedsteads, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, etc., etc. The property of the Hon'ble Sir George Carmichael, C.S.I.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 1st proximo, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piecegoods etc

The property of the late Mr. A J. Hesse consisting of one lot of wearing apparel such as cottcn and woolen and silk coats, pants, trousers vests, shirts collars, boots and shoes, boot trees, golf sticks, tennis bats, lamp, camp cot, aluminium baskets, etc.

AT 2 P.M. (S.T.)

1 handsome strong rubber tyred English canoe shape landau complete with lamps, poles etc., by Thruppand Maberly.

1 secondhand rubber tyred vis-avis, in good order.

1 secondhand rubber tyred victoria in good order.

1 Bay horse, aged, quiet in harness.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 8th May next at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 1 Rahim Mansions, Colaba Causeway, the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood plain and carved French polished houseroid furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, brassware, dining table and chairs, sideboard and dumbwaiters, drawing room suite, drawing room cabinets, single and double glass door almirahs, handsome flower vases and table ornaments, rich pictures and oleographs, fancy teapoy, English chair, automatic table, screen, palm stand, saxonal gun book case, books, Jost fan, hatstand dressing chest of drawers, clothes and gown presses, dressing and wash-hand tables, brass and iron single and double bedsteads, rich carpets, etc., etc. the property of W. G. Nicoll Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

Bombay, 30th April 1920.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 22nd proximo, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at 3rd Floor, Sorab House, Apollo Bunder the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood plain and carved French polished household furniture rich glass and crockeryware best plated-ware, dining table and chairs, sideboard and dumbwaiters, drawing room suites, drawing room cabinets, single and double glass door almirahs, handsome flower vases and table ornaments rich, pictures and oleographs, fancy, teapoys, dressing and wash hand tables, brass and iron single and double bedsteads, rich carpets etc, etc., the property of C. E. Abbott Esq.,

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.,

Bombay, 30th April 1920.

AMUSEMENTS.

A PHOTO FANTASY

Par Excellance!

An Extravaganza De Luxe
by the greatest Cinema genius

WILLIAM FOX !

The story of Ali Baba is one of the most interesting in that famous old Persian classic, the Arabian Nights. The very fact that this tale has held its popularity for over a thousand years and has been translated into every known language is a guarantee that it has entertainment value enough to interest any audience.

The compelling story, however, was not sufficient for the producer of this extraordinary photoplay. He has surrounded it with all the Oriental splendor of the original court and city of the great Caliph, Harun-al-Rashid, whose magnificence was remarkable even in those days of extravagance.

"ALI BABA & THE 40 THIEVES"

Stupendous settings and dazzling splendor that is a reflection of the gorgeous days of the most lavish of all Oriental monarchs, together with the uniform cleverness of the large cast, constitute the features that make his one of the greatest photoplay spectacles of the year.

It has long been realized that there are no limitations to the screen and when such a remarkable production as "Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves" is presented it seems a promise of what the photoplay of the future will be. A film that will remind you of "Cleopatra," "Aladdin" and "Les Miserables!"

A PICTURISATION OF ONE OF THE GREATEST CLASSICS OF THE AGES!

Now, here it is—a more colorful, more exquisite, bigger, more smashing production than any for which the waiting crowds will stand a block long at the booking offices of the

West-End Cinema

(New Churney Road.)

Commencing To-morrow SATURDAY,—1st May —and

FOR ONE WEEK ONLY!

AMUSEMENTS.

Last Day !

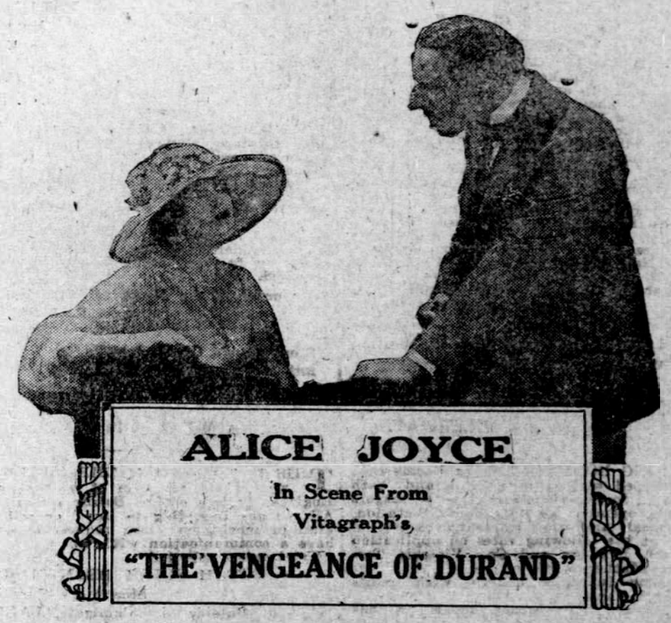
TO-NIGHT
FRIDAY!

Yet Another Super Film !
The Vitagraph Picture presented this week to their Patrons by Messrs. K. D. and Brothers (Bombay).

AND
NO MORE!

Her husband loved her too much. His love bred jealously. This led to her suicide.

Alice Joyce has proved herself a supreme love maker in this remarkable picture.



ALICE JOYCE
In Scene From
Vitagraph's,
"THE VENGEANCE OF DURAND"

"THE VENGEANCE OF DURAND"

"The Vengeance of Durand" has some of the most gorgeous settings ever seen in a picture. Its happenings occur mid the social whirl—in great receptions, balls and dinners—within a splendid chateau. The characters are drawn from among a class of beings who dwell at the very top of cultured, finished aristocracy. Chivalry, romance and modern knightliness find play throughout against a contrast of equally dynamic evil. Big minds are seen at work in the fashioning of their own and the destiny of others as the story winds its way.

The climax alone, always a crucial point and a focal fact of a drama, novel or film, is here a fact of tremendous importance. The climax of this picture is like no climax ever contrived. It is gigantic. Adapted from REX BEACH'S Powerful Story—Starring the dainty ALICE JOYCE in a dual role.

West-End Cinema

New Churney Road—Op. Cama Bag.

Do *please* come 5 minutes before time.

A COMEDY IN THE PROGRAMME.

Four Shows daily 5-30; 7; 8-45; & 10-15 p.m. (S.T.)

Box Rs. 2; Sofa Re 1; 1st Class Ans. 12; Upper Class Ans. 8; 2nd Class Ans 6; 3rd Class Ans. 2.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

LAST FEW NIGHTS
TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 P. M.

The Leyland Hodgson Revue Co.

30 CLEVER ARTISTES 30
Fri. & Sat. April 30th & May 1st

NEW PRODUCTION NEW PRODUCTION

"PERSIANA"

FROM THE PALLADIUM THEATRE, LONDON.
Matinee Sunday May 2nd, at 5-30 p. m.

"The House that Jerry Built"

LONDON'S MOST SUCCESSFUL REVUE

NEW SONGS NEW DRESSES NEW DANCES

Plans at Ross & Co. upto 6 p. m. After 7 p. m. plan for to-night's attraction at the Theatre.

AMUSEMENTS.

HERE WE ARE AGAIN!

CINEMA MAJESTIC

Presents this week another, Indian Mythological Wonder

SATEE PARVATI
AND
DAKSHA YAGNA

It is a story of stories. It takes you back to the Prehistoric Times.
ARE YOU READY?
Four Shows daily—5-15, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30.
NEXT WEEK ANOTHER HIT

Draopadi Vastra Harana

You all remember Mahabharata.
Here is
MAHABHARATA PICTURISED.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE

RUSSIAN GRAND OPERA COMPANY

TO-NIGHT TO-NIGHT

"AIDA"

30th.—AIDA.
1st May. FAUST.
2nd.—LA TOSCA.
3rd.—CARMEN.
4th.—LACME.
5th—LA BOHEME.
6th—LA TRAVIATA
7th—PAGLIACCI AND CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA.
8th—IL TROVATORE.
9th—MADAME BUTTERFLY.
10th—ROMEO & JULIET.
11th—BARBER OF SEVILIE.
12th—THE NIGHT OF LOVE.
13th—AIDA.
14th—FAUST.

Matinee 1st May "Lacme"
"Pagliacci and Special Ballet from La Gioconda."
Matinee 8th May at 5 p. m. "Lacme"
OVERTURE AT 9-30 EACH NIGHT.

NOTE.

Special trams.

ONE CAR to Colaba via Girgam from the Opera House Tram Terminus.

ONE CAR to Victoria Gardens from the Opera House Tram Terminus.

ONE CAR to Prince's and Victoria Docks from the newly opened Sandhurst Bridge Tram Terminus which is Opposite to Royal Opera House.

Night Prices Rs. 10, 7, 5, 3 & 2. Boxes from Rs. 90. downwards.

Matinee Prices Rs. 7, 5, 3, 2, and 1. Boxes at prices based upon about Rs. 7/- per seat.

BOOKING AT S. ROSE & CO.
(Balcony Seats can also be booked.)
PICTURE PROGRAMME.
TO-DAY at 6-30 p.m.

"The City of Purple Dreams."

Prices: Re. 1-8; Re. 1; Ans. 8 and 4.
(Seats in Side Boxes Rs. 2.)
(Dress Circle Boxes Rs. 5 each.)

IMPERIAL
THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE OF BOMBAY

TO-NIGHT.

PEARL WHITE

IN THE

BLACK SECRET

"A Serial of a Thousand Sensations"
BASED UPON THE THRILLING NOVEL BY
ROBERT W. CHAMBERS.
A PATHE SERIAL DE LUXE IN 15 EPISODES.
also
PATHE GAZETTE
and
A LUKE COMEDY
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

Time 7, 8-15 & 10-30 p.m. daily
Saturday & Sunday Matinee 3-30 & 5-15 p.m.

Prices Boxes to seat 4 Rs. 8 Sofa Rs. 2; Balcony Re. 1/8; Resrd Re 1; First Class As. 12; Second Class As. 6 Third Class Ans. 2.

THE

EMPIRE

To-day at 6-30, 8-15, and 10 p.m.

"The more Excellent Way"
"The more Excellent Way"
"The more Excellent Way"

FEATURING
ANITA STEWART
AND
CHARLES RICHMAN

A wonderfully dramatic photo-play blended with a combination of strong qualities that carry an abundance of super-interest and conviction.

ALSO
"PATHE'S GAZETTE"
AND
THE GREAT CLASSIC EVENT
"The Varsity Boat Race---1920."

EMPRESS THEATRE

To-day at 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p.m.
6th, 7th, and 8th Episodes of

"The Iron Test"

Featuring
ANTONIO MORENO and CAROL HOLLOWAY
A Stupendous Melodramatic Photoplay Serial

"The Iron Test"

The last word in Melodramatic Thrills.

THE EXCELSIOR

Coming! Coming!
MAURICE E. BANDMAN
Presents the
Bandman Comedy Co.

MONDAY, 3rd May 1920
"THE VOICE FROM THE MINARET."

TUESDAY, 4th May 1920
"LORD RICHARD IN THE PANTRY."

WEDNESDAY, 5th May 1920
"MR. WU."

THURSDAY, 6th May 1920
"NOTHING BUT THE TRUTH."

FRIDAY, 7th May 1920
"THE NAUGHTY WIFE."

Saturday 8th May 1920 and Sunday 9th May 1920
"GOOD NIGHT NURSE."

PLANS AT ROSE & COMPANY.

AMUSEMENTS.

Empire Theatre

Grand Boxing Contest
Grand Boxing Contest
Grand Boxing Contest

AND

Physical Display

FRIDAY, May 7th, 1920. at 9-30 p. m.
Under the Direction of Prof. V. Noel.

Exhibitiog of Swords Display and Musical Muscular Control by Segt: A. R. Hawkes, the Hercules of India.

8 Round Contest.

CPL. MARSH

12th, Present Heavy Weight Champions of India.

vs.

NICK LONGMAN

12st:, G. I. P. Ry,; Winner of Many Fight.

10 Round Contest.

DRIVER LAMBERT

9st. 6lbs.

vs.

BANDSMAN BLAKE

9st. 4lbs.

8 Round Contest.

MILTON KUBES

10st. 7lbs., Late Overseas Forces.

vs.

PTE. FLANNERY

10st. 7lbs., Challenger for Welter Weight class.

6 Round Contest.

DRIVER QUINLAN

8st. 6lbs.

vs.

PTE. AMERSHAM

8st. 4lbs.

REFEREE.—T. ADAMS, Esq., Supdt., Victoria Terminus, G. I. P. Railway, Bombay.

PLAN & BOOKING at ROSE & Co.

EMPIRE
THEATRE

LAST WEEK IN BOMBAY

Showing this Week

The Evolution of Harvesting.

Do not fail to see this film showing modern harvesting methods for use in India.

THE EXCELSIOR

To-day at 6-30 p.m.

"Masks & Faces"

THE GREAT BRITISH WONDER PICTURE.

Blunt Razors.

Send them to us to be ground and set bright and keen as new at As. 8 each. New Handles fitted Re. 1 each. All Post Free New Razors, ordinary and Safety. All kinds of New Safety Razor Blades. Strops, Oil Hones, Pastes, Stropping-machines and Hypodermic Syringes Stocked. High class electroplating work done; Surgical Instruments repaired. MATHEWS & CO., 86, Medows Street (Opp. Cornaglia), Bombay.

THE WEATHER.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observation srecorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 29th April 1920, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Humidity is in defect at Hissar and Rawalpindi, temperature has risen generally; the maximum is still in defect throughout, while the minimum is in excess at Rawalpindi, but is in defect in the east Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is locally below normal. Night temperature is lower than usual in the west of the division.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. The air is generally drier than usual except at Bikaner and Jacobabad. Both day and night temperatures are below normal in north Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear except at Veraval and Rajkot. Humidity is generally below normal. Day temperature is in excess at Surat; night temperature is above the average at Rajkot.

The Central Provinces. Jubbulpore reports 0.24" of rain. Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Humidity is below normal in the west of the division. Day temperature is in defect at Nagpur and Amraoti. Night temperature is below the average in the south-eastern districts.

The Konkon.—Very light showers have occurred in the south Konkon. Skies are moderately clouded. Humidity is locally above normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Bijapur reports 0.39" of rain. Skies are clear in the northwest and are lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is below normal in north Hyderabad. Night temperature is in excess at Poona and Ahmednagar

General Remarks.—Rain has fallen locally in the north of the Central Provinces, the south Bombay Deccan and at Colombo. Elsewhere weather has been practically dry. The sea has again become rough at Colombo and conditions are still slightly unsettled in the south-east Arabian Sea. Light cloud has appeared in the Punjab and a fresh disturbance appears to be approaching the northwest frontier.

Dry weather is likely except for a few showers in Malabar and the Deccan.

INDIA TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY FOR THE 28TH APRIL 1920.

Weather continues disturbed in the south-east Arabian Sea and the south of the Bay and a few falls of rain have occurred in the Konkan, the Bombay Deccan, Malabar, south-east Madras and Lower Burma. The western disturbance has given a few falls of rain in the Northwest Frontier Province and Kashmir and is passing away eastwards. Rain has also fallen nearly generally in Assam and locally in Upper Burma and at a few stations in east Rajputana. Chief amounts are:—Sibsagar one inch; Silchar one and a half; Drosh a half; Mormugao one and a half; Belgaum, Pamban a half.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 HOURS ON THURSDAY, THE 29th APL. 1920

STATIONS.	Temp: in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp: in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 hrs.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st Nov. to date.	Rainfall. Deficiency, 1st Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (26th) ..	90.1 75.3	83	..	0.01	..	—0.81
Jask ..	87.3 68.7	58	..	0.07	..	+2.91
Muscat ..	88.5 70.0	68	..	0.82	..	—3.09
PUNJAB—						
Multan ..	95.7 71.5	79	0.07	2.13	..	+0.35
Rawalpindi ..	85 9 58.1	57	0.08	8.63	..	—1.60
Lahore ..	94.4 67.8	55	..	3.38	..	+0 51
Hissar ..	97.6 73.8	44	..	1.76	..	—0.45
Ambala ..	95.8 71.8	30	..	4.39	..	—1.40
Delhi ..	101.4 76.1	24	..	2.32	..	—0.99
UNITED PROVINCES.						
Agra ..	104.8 78.5	23	..	2.10	..	+0.10
Manipuri ..	103.4 74.0	22	..	1.63	..	—1.07
Jhansi ..	105.4 8 .8	26	..	0.94	..	—0.0
Cawnpore ..	103 9 76.1	29	..	1.46	..	—0.86
Allahabad ..	88.4 75.1	21	..	1.04	..	—1.86
SIND & RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad ..	96.2 78.2	40	..	0.78	..	—0.46
Karachi ..	98.6 78.2	81	..	0.45	..	—1.22
Ajmer ..	100.6 77.4	39	..	2.94	..	+1.18
Jaipur ..	85.0 73.3	23	..	2.71	..	+1.03
Kotah ..	100.3 82.6	19	..	2.03	..	+0.56
Mount Abu ..	88.3 72.4	18	..	0.78	..	—0.51
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR & CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj ..	85.1 74.5	68	..	0.12	..	—0.43
Dwarka ..	105.6 79.5	81	..	1.07	..	—0.24
Veraval ..	103.8 75.9	72	..	0.78	..	+0.31
Rajkot ..	104.6 78.9	54	..	2.10	..	—1.59
Bhavnagar Para	103.3 76.0	47	..	8.68	..	+3.11
Surat ..	1 5.8 75.1	56	..	4.06	..	+3.63
Ahmedabad ..	99.1 78.1	49	..	1.30	..	+0.90
Deesa ..	102.9 76.0	56	..	0.06	..	—0.47
Neemuch ..	103.5 76.6	45	..	8.31	..	+2.38
Indore ..	102.0 77.1	51	..	5.03	..	+3.90
CENTRAL PROVINCES						
Jubbulpore ..	105.9 71.3	27	..	1.82	..	—1.77
Saugor ..	107.0 78.8	17	..	0.69	..	—1.74
Hoshangabad ..	110.6 76.0	29	..	3.68	..	+1.07
Khandwa ..	103.4 78.3	..	..	6.64	..	+5.28
Akola ..	102.0 77.5	18	..	1.14	..	—0.49
Amraoti ..	104.9 84.9	13	..	3.14	..	+0.84
Nagpur ..	106.5 81.6	34	..	2.09	..	—1.08
Chanda ..	90.0 83.0	42	..	2.53	..	—0.96
Raipur ..	90.1 80.4	64	..	1.95	..	—0.91
KONKAN—						
Bombay ..	91.7 80.4	75	..	1.50	..	+0.80
Ratnagiri ..	90.0 82.1	68	..	0.78	..	—0.34
Marmugoa ..	89.8 81.6	76	0.10	0.78	..	—0.54
Karwar ..	90.7 74.0	88	..	5.71	..	+3.32
BOMBAY DECCAN & HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon ..	109.1 73.4	28	..	1.82	..	+0.66
Ahmednagar ..	105.0 72.0	25	..	4.01	..	+3.10
Poona ..	104.0 70.0	51	0.58	2.98	..	+1.31
Sholapur ..	105.1 81.0	46	..	2.79	..	+0.71
Bijapur ..	103.0 79.1	61	..	2.49	..	+0.41
Belgaum ..	94.0 70.9	89	0.46	4.14	..	+0.56
Aurangabad ..	105.3 73.8	14	0.01	3.15	..	+1 14
Nizamabad (Indr)	108.9 80.3	81	..	2.10	..	—0 80
Hyderabad ..	101.6 82.3	59	..	10.03	..	+7.70
MALABAR & CEYLON						
Mangalore ..	91.4 76.2	74	2.64	10.96	..	+6.44
Calicut ..	91.3 73.9	83	0.81	23.86	..	+13.69
Cochin ..	91.7 74.9	79	0.98	2.51	..	+10 44
Colombo ..	87.1 74.5	95	5.55	34.90	..	—1.17
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR) & MYSORE—						
Masulipatam ..	95.1 79.2	72	..	13.48	..	+5.19
Bellary ..	99.3 80.1	54	..	6.31	..	+3.14
Cuddapah ..	101.8 82.4	66	..	9.68	..	+4.13
Madras ..	95.3 79.6	69	..	27.00	..	+5.60
Bangalore ..	93.4 69.9	66	..	7.80	..	+2 87
Coimbatore ..	94.2 72.7	79	..	8.48	..	+1.25
Trichinopoly ..	97.6 77.1	77	..	24.60	..	+14 26
Negapatam ..	92.1 81.7	69	..	54.67	..	+25.76

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometer:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 6-45 a.m., Standard Time, on the 29th April, 1920 was 30.15 inch on the 2nd February, 1920 was 30.124 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to morcurial barometers on ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.13 inch. for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 60 deg. F. In case of the aneroid the temperature correction is needed but for comparison at 90 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide in the stream at 8-40 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer readings should be increased by 0.10 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it coming given.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool April 27th

			Bales
Total Days' Sales at Liverpool	..	..	3,000
.. .. Sales on Spec. & for Exp	..	..	..
.. .. Sales of East Indian	..	..	50
.. .. Imports	..	..	..
Mid American Spot	..	..	27.65
Egyptian F. G. F.	..	..	35.00
New York 11 a.m. (As known is in Liverpool at closing time)	..	May	40.80
		July	33.30
		Oct.	36.45
New Orleans 9 a.m.	.. ..	May	Not Quoted
		Oct.	35 25

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Liverpool April 27th

Months	To-day's price
April	..
May	25 16
June	..
July	24.89
Aug.	..
Sept.	..
Oct.	24.02
Nov	..
Dec.	..
Jan.	23.19
Feb.	..
Mar	23.00

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values

CLOSING PRICES

Liverpool. April 27th.

Months	To-day's price
April	25 81
May	25.28
June	25 17
July	25 07
Aug	24.88
Sept:	14.62
Oct:	24 31
Nov.	23.99
Dec.	23.62
Jan.	23.52
Feb.	23.38
Mar	23 24

Tone:—Strong.

Manchester Market.—Quiet Sellers Firm.

Liverpool, April 23th

Months.	To-day's price
May	24.89—29
July.	24.53—24
Oct.	24.07—24
Jan.	23.23—29

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, April 27th

Fine G. Bengal Good	..	..	13.75
.. .. Fully Good	..	..	14.50
.. .. Fine	..	..	15 00
.. No 1 Oomra Good	..	..	18.60
.. .. Fully Good	..	..	19.10
.. .. Fine	..	..	20.10
.. Broach Good	..	..	21.36
.. .. Fully Good	..	..	21.60
.. .. Fine	..	..	22.36
.. Broach Scinde Good	..	..	13.50
.. .. Fully Good	..	..	14.32
.. .. Fine	..	..	14.84

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York April 22nd.

Futures at New York May	.. ..	.. 40.35+40
.. .. July	.. ..	.. 38.35+45
.. .. Oct.	.. ..	.. 35.21+20

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

Yesterday the Colaba market was close. Futures of 27th Rumoured in the market, yesterday afternoon, the market opened today nervous and there was a heavy selling from Bazzar-operators.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Pombay, April 29th 1920.

Ready.	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	2 3 1/4
Bank Demand	2 3 5/16
Doc Acceptance 3m/s	2 4 3/8
Tea Demand	670
American Dolls	236
Hongkong	2 8½
Shanghai	291½
Japan	110
Singapore	102½

WHEAT AND SEEDS QUOTATIONS.

Bombay April 29th 1920, 4 p.m

Ready.	Bazar Terms			Rail Delivery		
	Rs	a	p	Rs	a	p
White Delhi 70-80	60	0	0	8	8	0
.. .. Cawnpore 70-80	59	0	0	9	1	0
.. Karachi Bengal	59	0	0	7	15	0
Unpressed, Brown Delhi	12	8	0	13	2	0
.. Yellow Cawnpore	13	4	0	14	2	0
Linseed, Brown Bold	14	12	5	16	4	0
.. Tata	15	0	0	15	8	0
Rapeseed, White 75-78	15	0	0	13	0	0
.. Gulzi 75-85	80	0	0	18	0	0
.. Gulzi 50-60	85	0	0	16	0	0
.. Black	80	0	0	14	0	0
Poppyseed, White	15	4	0	16	0	0
Groundnuts	81	0	0	17	0	0
Safflowseed	8	4	0	17	0	0
Bajri	49	0	0	5	8	0
Castor seed	54	0	0	11	8	0

Forward.	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat April-May	8	14	9
Linseed May	16	6	3

BOMBAY CHINA AND YARN MARKET.

Bombay, April 29th

	Rates per lb Rs:	a	p
Davids No. 10	1	3	0
Shapurji No. 10½	1	2	8
Currimbhoy No. 12½	1	8	0
Shapurji No 0½	0	12	0
Japan No. 40/1	3	5	0
Do. No. 42/2	2	2	6
Do. No. 2/40	3	2	6

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

REPORT.

Bar Gold ready Rs. 23-3-0.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London 2/3 3/8.
D. D. on London 2/3 1/2.
Credit 3 Msd/a 2/4 1/2
D. D. on Paris frcs. 695.
Credit 3 Msd/a frcs. 795.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 107.
60 Days sight Rs. 95.
American Cross Rate dollars 3.82.
Paris Cross Rate frcs. 64.30.
London silver spot D. 66 1/8.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, April 29.

The provisional recognition of the appointment of Monsieur Charles Tolkowsky as Vice-Consul for Belgaum at Bombay has been confirmed by his Majesty's Government.

Mr. Chhaganlal Ghelabhai Mehta, Deputy Assistant Political Agent, Rewa Kantha, is granted privilege leave for one month with effect from a date in April 1920 on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. J. A. Arratoon, Assistant Secretary to Government, Political Department, is granted privilege leave for two months with effect from the 1st May 1920 or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. G. H. Misquitta, B.A., to act as Junior Assistant Secretary to Government during the absence of Mr. J. A. Arratoon on privilege leave and to be in charge of the Political Department.

Captain H. W. Wilberforce-Bell, in addition to his own duties, to do duty temporarily as Assistant Political Agent, Southern Maratha Country States, from the date he received charge from Lieutenant-Colonel C. F. Harold till relieved by Lieutenant-Colonel H. Harrison or pending further orders.

Mr. Hiraman Narayan Shindore to be an Honorary Magistrate of the Second Class in the Nasik District.

Mr. R. L. McCulloch, Superintended of Police, Bombay, has been allowed by the Secretary of State for India an extension for twenty days of the furlough granted to him by Government.

The Governor in Council is pleased to extend the temporary appointment of Assistant Judge at Satra held by Mr. N. S. Lokur, under the Provincial Civil Service Rules, for a further period of six months from the date on which it expires.

Messrs. C. E. Lynch-Blosse and E. L. Cauty, Acting Deputy Commissioners of Police Bombay, to be Justices of the Peace within the limits of the Town of Bombay.

Mr. R. B. Milne, I.C.S., to act, in addition to his own duties, as Remembrancer if Legal Affairs and Secretary to Government, Legal Department during the absence on leave of Mr. A. C. Wild, I.C.S., or pending further orders.

Mr. W. D. Lovell is appointed Deputy Controlier (Timber Supplies) Bombay, with effect from the afternoon of the 6th April 1920.

Mr. Raghvendra Ramkrishnaya Hattiangadi, Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests, to be Instructor at the Forest College, Dharwar.

Mr. T.S. Pipe, Executive Engineer on Special Duty in the Forest Department, to hold charge of the duties of the Instructor at the Forest College, Dhawar, for the Surveying and Engineering instruction in addition to his own.

Mr. D. F. Dubash to be Deputy Superintendent for the Bombay City and Harbour Veterinary Department with effect from 1st April 1920.

Mr. A. Gilchrist of Messrs. A. F. Ferguson and Company, Chartered Accountants, to be a Member of the Accountancy Diploma Board and also of the Advisory Board of the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics Bombay, as a temporary measure, vice, Mr. H. G. Cocke proceeded to England on leave.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to re-appoint the following gentlemen to be temporary additional Professors of Law at the Government Law School, Bombay, up to the 1st June 1921:—

Mr. Rustamji Serabji Billimoria, Barrister-at-Law.

Mr. Vaman Balvant Pradhan, LL.B.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to re-appoint the following gentlemen to be Professors of Law, Government Law School, Bombay, for a further period of two years with effect from the date of expiry of their present term of office:—

Mr. Sazba Shankar Rangnekar, Barrister-at Law.

Mr. Pandurang Vaman Kane, LL.B.

Mr. Hormusjee Manchershah Mehta, Barrister-at-Law.

Mr. Mirza Ali Reza Khan, Barrister-at-Law.

Mr. Pitamberdas Lavji Thacker, LL.B.

Major J. C. G. Kunhardt, I.M.S., to act as Assistant Director, Bombay Bacteriological Laboratory, during the absence on leave of Mr. D. A. Turkhud, M.B., C.M., pending further orders.

Captain R. W. Wilberforce-Bell, F.A.G.S., on relief to act as Deputy Secretary to Government in the Political, Judicial and Special Departments, vice Mr. A. F. Kindersley, I.C.S., transferred, pending further orders.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

There was slight rain during the parts of Ratnagiri, Belgaum and the Deccan Districts. Standing rabi crops were generally in good condition. Harvesting of rabi crops was in progress in several districts. Picking of cotton continues in parts of Gujarat, West Khandesh, Rewa Kantha, Cutch and Belgaum. Lands are being prepared for khairf sowing. The supply of fodder and water was generally adequate. Agricultural stock was generally sufficient and in good condition. Prices of food-grains though high show a tendency to fall in Larkana, Nawabshah, Surat, Satara, Kathiawar, Mahi Kantha and Rewa Kantha.

The quantities purchaseable per rupee were as follows:—

Percentage below normal.

Sind 53 to 69, Gujarat 29 to 63, Konkan 41 to 47, Deccan 37 to 53, and Karnatak 44 to 66.

London silver forward D. 64 1/2.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent War Loan 88.
5½ per cent War Loan due 1920-22 99.
4 per cent Conversion Loan 81.
4 per cent Terminable Loan 91.
3½ per cent Paper 58.
4 per cent Port Trust long dated 64.
4 per cent Port Trust short dated 64½
4 per cent Municipal long dated 63.
4 per cent Municipal short dated 90.
4 per cent City Improvement Trust long dated 63.
5 per cent Municipal Tansa 88.
5 per cent Municipal Sanitary 91½ and 92½.

BANK RATES.

Bank of Bombay 8 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 7 per cent.
Bank of Madras 8 per cent.

SHARES.

The market opened firm but eased off and closed dull; a fair amount of Budlee business was done.

Ahd. Advance 2900 N., By. Cotton 1525, By. Dyeing 4000, By. Uniteds 2325, Century 1395, Cent. India 5825, Colaba 3340, Coorla 3350, Crescent 737/8, Currimbhoy 1280, David 1830, Fazulbhoy 1840, Finlay 1555, Ind. Malwa 707/8, Kastoorchand 3000, Khatau 860, Kohinoor, 4590, Madhowji 4700, New Great 1150, New City 4200 N. Pearls 1360, Premier 300 Shapurjii 375 Simplex 1160, Swan 1466, Swadeshi 5840, Tata Mill 2850, Andhra Valley 790, Alcock 1220, By. Burma 807/8 B. Burma Petrol: 23, By. Tramway 1117/8, By. Steam 500, Bundi 59, Ind Cement 610 N., Katni ord. 320, Katni defd 1700, New India Insur: 32 pr. Shivrajpur 35, Tata Ord. 190 Tata defd. 1025, Tata Hydro. 1200, Tata Oil 490, Scindia Steam 17 pr. Tata Bank 63.

His Royal Highness Prince Carol, Crown Prince of Roumania paid a flying visit to Delhi on his way to Patiala.

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NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

The Kalpataru Ayurvedic Works—Head Office has been removed to 14, Grey Street, The Newly built Residence of Mahamahopadhaya Kaviraj Gananath Sen, on the 24th of April, 1920.

MANAGER, KALPATARU AYURVEDIC WORKS AND STORES,
CALCUTTA.

N. B.—A Branch office will be opened shortly in Borabazar.

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Pure Silk piece Complete for one Suit 3½ yds × 54 Price Rs. 21 per piece

Pure Silk Piece for Shirts plain, Twill and Striped in best designs Size 3½ yds × 54 inches Rs. 17 per piece

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ACHES.
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" Ointment per cake	1	0	0
Pears's Soap per box	1	4	0
Albion Milk & Sulphur Soap	0	15	0
Wright Coal Tar Soap perbox	0	15	0
Life Buoy Soap per box	0	15	0
Sunlight Soap "	0	14	0
Eauthamel Tooth Paste P. D.	0	7	0
" " Powder "	0	11	0

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BABY WILTSHIRE.

Too weak to take milk.

256, Francis Road,
Dear Sirs, Leyton.

I wish to thank you for the benefit our baby girl got from Virol. We say Virol saved her life. A fine child at birth, but began wasting at 7 weeks. At 2 months the doctor advised us to try Virol. We had lost all hope of the child living, she was so thin. From 2 to 3 months she lived entirely on Virol, being too weak to take milk; but when she improved we gave her Virol and milk, which she has had ever since, and is a lovely baby now. She sleeps well, and is cutting her teeth fine. This photo was taken when she was twelve months old. She is so bonny and has nine teeth.

Yours truly,
A. M. WILTSHIRE.

For tiredness, nervous exhaustion, and sleeplessness take Virolised milk three times a day. (A teaspoonful in half-a-pint of warm milk.)

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Strong second-hand and new, in Leather or Canvas, Zinc-lined Trunks for the Colonies. Wardrobe Trunks, Uniform Cases, Steel Trunks Holdals, Linen Bags, Silver-fitted Cases for Ladies or Gentlemen. Send for Illustrated Catalogue and state your requirements. We hold a larger Stock of Travelling Goods than any other store in the world. We save you at least 33 per cent.

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Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES
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TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c.
HAS OVER 75 YEARS' WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION.

SELF-GOVERNMENT.

"ONLY REMEDY OF INDIA'S MISERIES."

WHY PEOPLE DEMAND MR. HORNIMAN'S RETURN

INDIAN HOME RULE LEAGUE MEETING.

The fourth anniversary of the Indian Home Rule League was celebrated on Wednesday night at the Morarji Gokuldas Hall, ombay, Mr. Yeshwant Vishnu Nini presidin the absence of Mr. Joseph Baptista.

At the outset the chairman gave a brief count of the League, how it was started four years ago at Belgaum by Mr. Tilak and how a Branch was opened at Bombay. He then called upon Mr. Shyam Sunder Chakravarty to deliver a speech on the occasion.

MR. CHAKRAVARTI ON HOME RULE

Mr. Chakravarti said because he had to address them in a language other than their own was also a reason of delay in getting complete Home Rule for India. If they all in the country could exchange their views in a common *lingua franca*, which Mr. Gandhi was now tryin his best, the day would not have been far distant when they could have attained their oal. He said in fact they were mere exiles in their own land—they were exiles from their language, from their home from their civilisation, from their culture, from their art, and industry, from their literature and from everything that had been their own. Unless they strived to revive all these, it would be a shame for them to be called patriots. They had no definition of Home Rule. The speaker then referring to the ancient glory nd greatness of India said they should like to substitute the words of the poet udyard Kipling—who said "Who lives in ngland dies" by the words "who lives in ndia dies."

The speaker then depicted the manifold miseries predominating in India. The only remedy of all these miseries was Home Rule, Self-Government, 'the government of the people by the people and for the people" which could be attained by only self-sacrifice, the sacrifice of which their ancient *rishis* had left innumerable instances. Referring to the Hindu-Muslim unity the speaker said religious differences must disappear when national questions arose. In matter nation. Hindus and Mahomedans should be considered members of one nation. In conclu on he appealed them to forget their en joyment, rest and ease till their goal, com ete Home Rule for India was achieved.

MOVAL OF BAN ON MR. HORNIMAN.

Dr. Savarkar then moved:—

That this meeting of the Indian Home ule League, Bombay Branch, regrets the ntinued detention of Mr. B. G. Horniman in England and requests his Excellency Sir George Lloyd to give effect to Royal Proclamation by forthwith ermitting Mr. Horniman to return to India, and ssures his Excellency that his return will no way disturb the peace of the city, ut on the contrary, promote peace and od-will.

In moving the resolution Dr. Savarkar id he did not understand, while the stay Dyer and O'Dwyer was not rejudicial to public safety, how Ir. Horniman's return whic' was longed for the whole nation would be a danger to ublic safety. He said they would never rest content, but agitate and agitate un Mr. Horniman returned to India.

HAT MR. HO NIMAN HAS DONE TO INDIA.

Mr. Nanabhai Upadhya seconding the resolution said there was a hidden meanin Mr. Montagu's giving vague replies to the various questions the other day regarding Mr. Horniman's return to India, nd there was a hidden meaning in th offirials' opposing his return. It was Mr. Horniman who actually developed the idea of Home Rule the minds of the people of their Presiency and, therefore, it was the duty of every Home Ruler to secure his release.

INDIANS IN EAST AFRICA.

Mr. P. N. Anantani moved:—

That this meeting emphatically protests gainst the incessant hardships caused by various Ordinances passed from time me on His Majesty's British Indian subjects in East Africa who are domiciled ere for centuries and who have been e pioneers in developing the Colony before advent of any other nation to the Co. ny, and but for whose presence in East frica, the position now held by Great ritain would have been impossible. The eeting further protests against the undeerable efforts made by white settlers who top further Indian immigration in the olony, thereby attempting to deprive th ndians of the most elementary rights of ritish citizenship, which the enemy popuation in the Colony is allowed to enjoy nis meeting earnestly urges the Secretary State for India to take steps to redress these grievances and represent the ase strongly to the Colonial Office whic at present discussing the Indian problem with General Northley, the Governor of the Province, for deciding their final status in the Protectorate in a way which would secure to the Indians all rights equal to those possessed by any other citizens of the Empire.

MR. A. R. A. VISRAM'S MESSAGE.

Mr. Anantani then read out a letter from the Hon. Mr. Abdul Rasul Aladina Visram who regretted his absence owing to an incident and assured his full sympathy with the object of the meeting. The letter reads as unders.

Sir,

I regret an unfortunate accident in my leg confining me to bed prevents me to remain personally present in to-day's meeting. I write however to say that I have every sympathy with the resolution on East Africa and with all what my friend Mr. Anantani says regarding it. I need hardly state, not only myself but the whole Indian community in that part of the world, who bear the burden of the pressure of such humiliations with only one hope to get the support of the Motherland in time, in their hour of distress and trial, shall feel highly solaced to find at least some organizations in India getting up i time to endeavour to preserve her national honour in that colony of East Africa. Let m once for all suggest a moment's recalcitrance of India, her leaders and her organizations on her Colonial affairs re: political status, commercial and Industrial possibilities etc., means the perpetual loss of her national honour and respectful status within the British Empire which I am sure is dearer to her than anythin else.

Wishing you every success and anticipa all such institutions to follow your example,

(Sd. ABDULRASUL ALIDINA VISRAM.

He then gave a brief sketch of the fundamental grievances of the Indians in East Africa, emphatically said if India wanted self-respect she must maintain her status in the Colonies. He appealed to the me Rule League and such other organsations to take up the cause of the suffering Indians at the Colonies and for that assured on behalf of the latter every nancial assistance.

Dr. Baba Saheb Paranjpye seconded the resolution and it was carried unanimously.

A vote of thanks to the chair terminated he proceedings.

"TRUNCATION OF TRUKEY."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It is true, that the wearer knows here the shoe pinches; and the spectato may smile or sympathise, but cannot rea lize his agonies. That is precisely the position of the Moslems in respect of the Khilafat question. All those who accuse Moslems in India.

(a) Of passion and prejudice against the Allies in respect of their handling of the Turkish Treaty.

(b) Of impatience and intolerance for the Allies' policy of procrastination and unjust occupation of Turkish territories;

(c) Of lack of loyalty and political sa will kindly and carefully read the following facts, as related in Turkish History, d as summarised in the latest number of "Graphic" under the above heading.

Territories wrenched from Turkey:—

(1) Part of Hungary in 1699.
(2) Transylvania in 1699.
(3) Temesvar in 1718.
(4) Crimea in 1792.
(5) Podolia, Odessa and Ukraine 1699—1812.
(6) Roumania 1856—1878.
(7) Bulgaria 1878—1913.
(8) Slavia 1817—1913.
(9) Greece and Salonika 1830—1913.
(10) Algeria and Tunis 1881.
(11) Bosnia 1908.
(12) Albania 1913.
(13) Egypt 1881—1914 and
(14) Tripoli 1912.

Thus it is clear, sir, that during the st two hundred years, there have been ersistent attempts of Christian Powers to st Turkey from Europe and Africa; and she has been accused of being the rkest aggressor and intruder in Europe! nd as though this truncation of Turkey insufficient, the Christian Powers are ow after her Asiatic possessions!

(15) France has occupied Syria and Cicilea!
(16) Greece has occupied Smyrna!
(17) Italy wants Adalia!
(18) Jews want Jerusalem!
(19) Britain may accept Mesopotamia!
(20) And the Allies have occupied Constantinople, removed the Sheikh-ul-Islam, nd deported leading Turkish Nationalists! And all this is done in the face of

(a) Lord Hardinge's solemn assurance,
(b) Mr. Lloyd George's sacred pledge.
(c) President Wilson's policy of non-annexation.
(d) The Principle of self-determination,
(e) The protests of the Indian National ngress, the Moslem League, the Khilafat onference and all other responsible organs d associations in India,
(f) And against the almost unanimous protests, prayers and memorials of all Moslems communicated to the Governors, the iceroy, the Secretary of State, and the Premier from time to time.

What has been the response, Sir? Have Greeks and the French withdrawn? No, y have persisted and even persecuted the kish population. Those who exhort the Moslems may also entreat the Government and bring their influence to bear on e authorities. For, without a just peace ith Turkey, there will not be peace in the East.—Yours, etc.,

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

OPIUM AND MORPHIA PREPARATIONS

The following circular has been issued by the Government of India, Department of Commerce:—

The Government of India have decided to include "Morphia and Ipecacuanha Lozenges" in the list of preparations containing opium and morphia attached to Customs Circular No. III of 1913, as subsequently amended, the importation of which may be admitted by Collectors of Customs under the proviso to the Notification in the Department of Commerce and Industry No. 720-79, dated the 4th February 1911. (Customs Circular No. II of 1911.).

THE RACE HORSE DISPUTE.

STORY OF DANSELLON.

It was just at the back-end of the racing season last year that Mr. F. C. Galston of Calcutta was said to have made the purchase of Danselion, and it was also stated that the price for which the race-horse changed hands was 6,500 guineas. It was Frank Tarrant, so well-known as a wonderful cricketer, who opened negotiations for the purchase of this fine horse, the son of Chaucer—Tortor, and the original price was a much higher one than 6,500 guineas. We were in hopes of seeing Dansellon succeeding such fine horses as Fit Yama and Dark Legend racing out in India.

It will be remembered that in the Derby of 1917, Dansellon ran second to Gay Crusader, owned by the late Mr. Fairlie, and was in front of Dark Legend. The betting in that race was 7 to 4 Gay Crusader, 7 to 1 Dansellon and 100 to 16 Dark Legend.

As mentioned above, Dansellon's sire was Chaucer, who sired Queen's Square the winner of last year's Goodwood Cup. In 1918, Dansellon opened the season with a fourth, and was thereafter placed in six consecutive races. His seven races that season were:—Fourth in the 1½ miles, March Stakes at Newmarket to Livonia; first at the Newmarket second Spring meeting, in the Burwell Cup, over 1½ miles, beating Bay D'or, who was third in the March Stakes; third in the Newmarket Gold Cup behind Gainsborough and Planet; second in the champion Stakes over 1½ miles at the October Meeting, Newmarket, behind My Dear and in front of Diadem. My Dear won at 11 to 10; third at the same meeting in the Lowther Stakes behind My Dear and Ivanhoe; first at the same meeting in the Limekiln Stakes, in front of Polyscope, Callendar and Air Raid, and second in the Cambridgeshire Stakes behind Zinovia, but in front of Irish Elegance, Arion, Hainhault, Rivershore and Royal Bucks. It cannot be forgotten that Irish Elegance, Arion, and Royal Bucks won very important races last year.

INDIAN OLYMPIC ASSOCIATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir.—It is pleasing to note that information has just been received by the Central Association at Poona, from the Bengal Branch to the effect that His Excellency the Governor of Bengal, has been pleased to give his patronage to the Indian Olympic Association.

The membership too, continues to show satisfactory progress, and now reaches the figure of 3,200.

Vigorous propaganda work is going on in Madras, and a branch of the Association is now in course of formation there.

As to the actual representatives that are to be sent to Belgium, it has been decided that apart from the question of finance, it will be far better for India's sporting prestige, if only half a dozen really good men (who will be likely to do well) are sent this first year, rather than a couple of dozen representatives who would only perhaps put up a mediocre performance.

Again it must be borne in mind that the approximate cost per head of the team will be Rs. 3,000, consequently even if the Association send six representatives to Belgium, a sum of Rs. 18,000 will be required. This sum is being raised by loan in order to get the athletes over to England, and it will then be up to all sportsmen in this vast Empire to rally round and help the Association to repay this loan by August at the latest.

If Bengal, Punjab, Bombay Presidency, United Provinces, Central Provinces and Madras could each contribute a sum of Rs. 3,000, the financial position would be put in order, and the work of the Association could then be carried on unhampered by debt.

Owing to the short time at the disposal of the Association, very little could be accomplished for this years Games, but all the efforts of the Association during the next four years will be concentrated on the selection and training of suitable athletes, in order that India may be well represented at the Olympic Games of 1924.

Such a worthy object should surely be heartily supported by all sportsmen in India, and subscriptions and membership fees may be sent to the General Secretary.—Yours, etc.

A. S. KIRKPATRICK.
Press Correspondent,
Indian Olympic Association.

Poona, April 27.

A Rangoon message states:—

An appeal is being made for the sufferers in three recent fires, the present funds being insufficient. Food, clothes etc. have been distributed to meet urgent needs

The Clan Matheson left Suez on the afternoon of the 25th instant.

The N. Y. K. steamer Heimei Maru left Singapore for Bombay on the 23rd instant, and is due here on 5th May.

The N. Y. K. steamer Muroran Maru left Suez for Bombay on the 23rd instant, and is due here on 7th May, 1920.

INFLUENZA AGAIN?

The British Medical Journal on commenting on the prophylactic measures advocated by Sir G. Newman, M. O. to the Health Ministry emphasises on strict "Daily attention to the Toilet of the nose and Throat."

Use, therefore, The Antiseptic Throat Paint, Gargle and Nasal Douche to prevent Influenza,

V. C. Dastur & Co.
Treacher & Co

WE DON'T WANT ALL THE PROFITS.

We are a modern business firm and if there were no profits in the business we would have to shut up the Stores to-day. But the number of our customers makes us content with the lowest possible profits and if you want to spend your money to the best advantage, you must get your requirements from our Stores.

STUDY OUR PRICES AND YOUR POCKET.

Because our prices are more moderate, our goods are not inferior. Indeed, they are superior, for we buy in larger quantities and get not only bigger reductions but the pick of the markets.

Please your pocket, please your taste and prove it by shopping at

THE BOMBAY SWADESHI STORES.

Head Office:—Times Building, Fort, Bombay.
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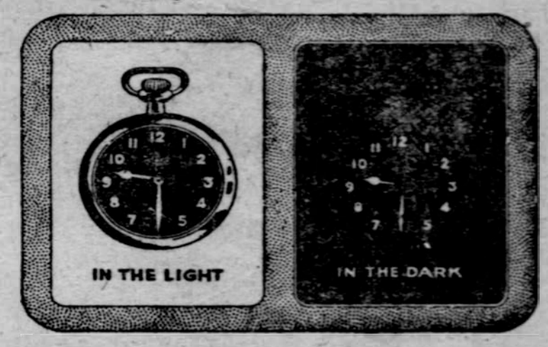
THE OLDEST, BIGGEST AND CHEAPEST STORES FOR INDIAN GOODS.

"The Watch that does not Quit at Sundown—or any other time."



HERE are photographs of an Ingersoll Radiolite Watch—in the light and in the dark. In daylight it shows the time just like any other watch; at night the hands and figures glow and show the time clearly.

The hands and figures are made of Radiolite—a wonderful new substance containing real radium. And it is the presence of real radium that makes them self-luminous. So the hands and figures of Ingersoll Radiolite Watches glow for years—as long as the watch lasts—without ever having to be exposed to the light.

Ingersoll Radiolite

The "Radiolite" grade of luminous material is used exclusively on Ingersolls, which are sold by leading stores and shopkeepers throughout the world.

There are Ingersoll models from Rs. 45 down to Rs. 10.

ALL GENUINE *Ingersoll* WATCHES HAVE NAME ON DIAL WHICH IS THE GUARANTEE OF RELIABILITY AND ACCURACY.

If any difficulty in obtaining, send for Illustrated Catalogue to:—
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APPLY Sole Agents:—

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22—24, COWASJEE PATEL STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Domestic Occurrence.

Velkar—Jayakar—Engagement announced between Dr. M. B. Velkar of the Indian Home Rule League and Miss Krishna, daughter of the late Dr. Vishvasrao Balajee

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Ceylon and Australia per s.s. Naldera will be closed at the General Post Office at 8 a.m. on Saturday the 1st May, 1920.

CITY'S MORTALITY.

110 deaths occurred from all causes in Bombay on Wednesday as against 277 in the corresponding day of last year and 139 on that of 1918. 5 attacks and 5 deaths from plague, 3 attacks and 1 death from small-pox and 2 attacks and 4 deaths from influenza and pneumonia were reported.

PARSI WRITERS' ASSOCIATION.

The twenty-second Annual General Meeting of the Parsee Lekhak Mandal (Parsee Writers' Association) will be held at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute, Hornby Road to-day at 6.15 p.m. (S. T.) to receive the annual report and to elect office-bearers and an auditor for the current year.

DALPATRAI KEVALDAS SHAH MEMORIAL PRIZE.

A prize of Rs. 25 will be awarded by Mr. Ratnal Maganiai Desai to any Gujarati Digamber Jain student passing the last Matriculation examination of the Bombay University with the highest number of marks. Applications should be sent to him along with the certificate of the head of the school at the H. G. Jain Boarding School Tardeo, Bombay. Application will be accepted only from 21st June to 5th July.

CUTCH STEAM NAVIGATION CO. LTD.

A new shipping company called "The Cutch Steam Navigation Company, Limited" with a total capital of Rs. 25 lakhs subscribed almost entirely by the Cutchi community in Bombay has been started as a result of the hardships experienced by the public in securing accommodation and conveniences in traveling between Bombay and Kathiawar and Cutch ports. The company propose to run a number of coasting vessels of small tonnage between Bombay and Kothiawar and Cutch ports. A boat named s.s. Kaipan has already been secured by the company and has passed Lloyd's survey and been placed in the charge of a competent skipper and engineers. The s.s. Kaipan sails to-day with a full number of passengers as the company offers special convenience to Indian passengers. Messrs. Padmasingh Halai and Co. are the Managing Agents of the company.

REVISED LIST OF JURORS.

A Revised List of persons liable to serve as Common Jurors in His Majesty's High Court of Judicative at Bombay has been published in the Bombay Government Gazette of the 26th April 1920.

STERLING TRANSFERS ON LONDON.

The following is the result of the allotment of Sterling Telegraphic Transfers on the Secretary of State for India in London for £1,000,000 offered for sale on Thursday, the 29th April 1920:—

Total amount of tenders received—Bombay £27,307,000; Elsewhere £25,903,000; Total £53,210,000.

Total amount accepted Bombay £520,000 Elsewhere £480,000 Total £1,00,000.

LONDON NEW YORK CROSS RATE.

The London New York cross rate on the 28th instant was 382½.

REPRESENTATION IN NEW COUNCIL.

DEMAND OF MARATHA COMMUNITY.

The following wire dated 27th April has been dispatched from Poona to Sir John Heaton, Arbitrator, Secretariat, Bombay, by the Secretary of the All-India Mahratta League:—

"Arbitration has no authority to go beyond Joint Committee's verdict. Nothing short of special communal representation for Mahrattas only will satisfy the demand of the Mahratta community. Out of forty-six seats six should be given to Brahmanas and advanced classes and the rest divided equally amongst the Mahrattas and non-Brahmanas. No urban representation necessary except Bombay. The word "allied castes" used with the word "Mahrattas" is the creation of the Bombay Government and not that of the Joint Committee. Hence we decline appearing before such arbitration. Please read out this telegram to the conference before you.

ENGLISH RACES.

TWO THOUSAND GUINEAS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 28.
Recd. 10-15 p.m., April 29.

Two thousand Guineas:—The Gaffer will be ridden by Wheatley.

Add to the list of the probables:—Caliguta-Garnet.

Omit:—Tea Tray, Polumetis and March Along.

Tetratema	1
Allenby	2
Paragon	3

Seventeen ran. Won by half a length and three lengths.

Betting:—2 to 1 against Tetratema, 100 to 7 against Allenby and 8 to 1 against Paragon.

Place Betting:—Evens Tetratema. The others proportionate.

ROADS OF BOMBAY.

THEIR BAD CONDITION

MUNICIPAL EXECUTIVE'S POLICY CRITICIZED.

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, fifteen minutes later than the usual time, Mr. V. A. Dabholker presiding, when the Corporation requested the Commissioner to obtain from the Executive Engineer, and place before the Corporation, a report regarding the work done by the Assistant Engineer for the improvement of the roads, since the date of his appointment. There was a long discussion on this proposition and bitter complaints were made about the bad condition of the roads in the city. It was stated that in spite of the heavy sums spent by the Corporation, the Municipal officers had not been able to show any improvement in the roads. The motion was adopted. The meeting had to be adjourned to Monday next, twenty minutes earlier than the usual time, for want of a quorum, although there were members in the tea-room That meant 35 minutes were wasted.

The Corporation resumed discussion of a proposition moved by Mr. B. N. Motiwala empowering the mover of an original proposition to reply after the motion for applying the closure has been carried.

To this an amendment was moved by Dr. A. G. Viegas allowing amendments to be moved without speeches before the closure is applied to the debate.

Another amendment, which was moved by the Hon. Mr. C. V. Mehta, proposed that after the motion for closure had been carried, the President should take the sense of the meeting whether the mover of the original proposition should be allowed to reply and that if the meeting decided to allow him to reply he should bring his speech to a close in fifteen minutes but that if the meeting decided otherwise, the amendments and the original proposition should be at once put to the vote.

The amendment, moved by the Hon. Mr. Mehta was carried.

BAD CONDITION OF ROADS.

The Hon. Mr. Phiroze C. Sethna moved the following proposition:—

"That the Commissioner be requested to obtain from the Executive Engineer and place before the Corporation a report regarding the work done by the Assistant Engineer for roads since the date of his arrival and the lines on which that Officer proposes to proceed to remedy the extremely unsatisfactory condition of the roads in Bombay."

The Hon. Mr. Sethna said there had been considerable criticism for a number of years both in this hall and in the public press against the condition of the roads in the city, and yet these had not improved to any considerable extent. They called themselves the premier municipality in Asia, but it appeared that in regard to roads Calcutta which had no less severe traffic than Bombay was very much superior. It had been said that there was nothing so good as a camel ride after dinner but he thought a motor ride along some of their roads would be quite as effective in making the liver work. He criticised the practice of frequently digging up roads by one public body after another, which resulted in some of their most important thoroughfares being constantly under repairs. The bad condition of their roads had now been a standing complaint for years and it was high time they had a report as to what steps were going to be taken to remedy the unsatisfactory condition of the roads.

Mr. M. A. Haveliwala, seconding the proposition, hoped an early report would be made in the matter

Mr. H. B. Clayton, the Municipal Commissioner, said he very often received letters from persons complaining of the condition of their roads and one of these gentlemen compared their roads to tracks of a thirteenth century African jungle. Now nobody could deny that the condition of their roads was bad but he thought they could not do anything until they could get fairly thick bottoms put in. Their roads should have thick concrete bottoms and a good surface on the top, otherwise they would not be able to stand against motor lorries going fast. The Municipality were going to do whatever was necessary and he had been endeavouring to get at least something done, but the difficulties had been extraordinary.

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia suggested concrete bottoms for the roads, for which he said Indian cement might be used if necessary.

POLICY FOR ROADS.

Mr. H. P. Mody said there had been perpetual complaint on the part of the executive about something or another—for want of labour or materials,—and he thought the constant abuse showered on the executive had made them rather thick-skinned. He was of the opinion that the responsibility for the bad condition of the roads rested entirely on the shoulders of the Municipal executive. The Corporation's conscience was very clear in this matter and so it was for the last three years. Some three years ago a full-dress debate took place in the Corporation and every proposal which was brought forward by them was turned down by the executive, and as a last resource they gave the executive full liberty in the matter, and with all that their roads are what they were. The executive could not manage either the labour supply or the making of the roads. In fact they had absolutely no policy whatever. They had merely put forward temporary expedients, but no concrete suggestions. What the Corporation wanted was a policy, and they were quite prepared to spend any amount of money to make the roads good. They had additional staff, whenever it was asked, and additional expense, but nothing in return. With the exception of Queen's Road, they had not a single road which could be called good. The road department comparatively was the worst managed of all departments of the Corporation.

Mr Cowasji Jehangir said the Corporation had never grudged money for roads. He had occasion to go into these matters lately and he was told that their road crushers were out of order, they had no tar and so on. These things had been going on since a long time and the roads had been neglected for years together. He admitted the nature of their road traffic had changed. But in the West they had improved their roads to suit the new heavy traffic and only Bombay was lagging behind. He asked why they could not repair their roads quickly enough by working at night, as they did in England. When he asked for estimates for laying concrete foundations for some of the more important roads he was told the cost would amount to a crore and a quarter of rupees. This amount frightened the Corporation before, but not now. He doubted whether their officers knew everything that was to be known about road making. Why could they not keep themselves better-informed? He said they should send their officers either to Calcutta or to Rangoon to learn road-making. Why could they not learn from the Standard Oil Company how to make roads of the kind they had done in Calcutta? It was a mere rubble-bottomed road the Company had made in Calcutta and there was no concrete bottom at all. The worst of it was their officers thought they knew everything, but that was not the fact. They had still to learn many things.

WANTED A FULL PROGRAMME.

The first thing he wanted was a full programme from the Commissioner about the Bombay roads. He thought it would be worth while the Commissioner's going to Calcutta to know how the roads were made there.

The closure was moved at this time by Dr. Viegas and the motion was adopted.

Mr. Sethna's motion was then adopted by the Corporation.

COVERING OF DRAINS.

Dr. A. G. Viegas moved:

"That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to report on (a) the probable cost of covering the main open drains and the subsidiary drains thereof in the City, (b) the origin of the open channel or drain starting from near the Dadar B. B. & C. I. Railway Station and discharging into the open fields to the east of Mahim Station and the subsidiary open drain opening into it from near the Matunga B. B. & C. I. Railway Station, and the cost of covering these drains also and on whom the responsibility of doing it rests and (c) on the effect of these open main and subsidiary drains and channel on the health of the people in their neighbourhood.'

He said they had been poisoning the air of the city, by placing the outfall on the west, for so many years. They had open drains which were deteriorating the health of the city very rapidly. He had occasion to go along the open drain at Worli and the smell was such that it made him sick.

Mr. Fazla here drew the attention of the President to the want of quorum—it was now 20 minutes to time. The President counted the members and said as there was no quorum he would adjourn the meeting to Monday next. Dr. S. S. Batliwalla then came in from the tea-room, but the President said he would not wait for anybody and he had already adjourned the meeting to Monday next Some of the members, however, wanted to continue the sitting, but the President said he was unable to do anything further.

The Corporation then adjourned to Monday next.

FINANCIAL RELATIONS.

MESTON REPORT.

SIMLA, April 29

The report of the Committee on financial relations which was appointed by the Secretary of State, has been published. The local Governments and Administrations have been asked to forward their views regarding the proposals of the Committee to the Government of India by the 1st of June 1920 for transmission to the Secretary of State. It is signed by Lord Meston, Mr. Charles Roberts and Commander E. Hilton Young. Briefly speaking, they recommend that the whole income-tax proceeds be credited to the Central Government and advise that general stamps be made provincial throughout. After making adjustments, the Imperial deficit is estimated at Rs. 98,306,000 net to be met by contributions from provinces. The Committee recommend initial contributions to be as follows:

Madras: Rs. 3 crores and 48 lakhs; Bombay: Rs. 56 lakhs; Bengal: Rs. 63 lakhs and 1 thousand; the United Provinces: Rs. 2 crores 40 lakhs; the Punjab: Rs. 1 crore and 75 thousand; Burma: Rs. 64 lakhs; Bihar and Orissa nil; the Central Provinces Rs. 22 lakhs; Assam: Rs. 15 lakhs.

The Committee next proceed to fix the ideal basis for equitable contributions to make up the Imperial deficit and suggest the following standard contributions to be reached in seven years' time.

Madras 17; Bombay 13; Bengal 19; the United Provinces 18; Punjab 9; Burma 6; Bihar and Orissa 10; the Central Provinces 5 and Assam 2½ per cent.

The Committee also recommend that provincial loan accounts should be taken over by the provinces and outstanding balance should be redeemed from provincial revenues in not, save in exceptional circumstances exceed 12.

Concluding Committee state: We wish to express our indebtedness to our Secretary Mr. Dinanath Dutt for his careful and methodical assistance in our work. We have also derived very great benefit from the association with us of Mr. G. G. Sim, C.I.E., whom the Government of India attached to us as liaison officer.

ELECTIONS FOR BOMBAY COUNCIL.

A draft of the regulations for the conduct of elections for the enlarged Legislative Council for the Bombay Presidency is published in the Bombay Government Gazette of Thursday the 29th instant.

VILLAGE MUNSIFFS AT BARSI.

DISTRICT JUDGE'S STRANGE REMARKS

The following largely signed petition dated the 26th April 1920 has been sent to H. E. the Governor in Council, Bombay:—

We the undersigned citizens of Barsi Town in Sholapur District beg to submit the following representation for favourable consideration.

Under Deccan Agricultural Relief Act No. XVII of 1879 Honorary offices of village Munsiffs were created under Chapter V in the four districts of Poona, Satara, Sholapur and Nagar. This town enjoyed the privilege of having such an Honorary officer for more than 20 years. This office was held by Mr. R. M. Sane a prominent pleader of this place, for more than 20 years and his work had given entire satisfaction to the Public as well as to the Government.

We learn that some remarks made by the District Judge in the disposal of one of the revisional applications preferred against the decision of the village Munsiff Court led to the abrupt resignation of Mr. Sane some three months ago and the District Judge accepted his resignation and asked the Sub-Judge Court of Barsi to take over the charge of the office.

The undersigned were surprised to find that no appointment of any other gentleman has been made during the last three months and from this they are led to infer that the District Judge wants to abolish this office altogether.

The Village Munsiff courts are empowered to try money suits up to 10 rupees and the litigants in this Court are exempted from Court fees and process fees. The litigants are prohibited from engaging any pleader and the intention of the Legislature is to administer a common sense Justice in a summary way expeditiously without cost and trouble

The Barsi Town and its suburbs enjoyed all the privileges mentioned above for so many years and the undersigned are much grieved to find that they have been deprived of them all of a sudden.

The undersigned are not in a position to know whether the sanction of the Government has been obtained for the abolition of this office altogether. If the District Judge has given his reasons for this step, the undersigned respectfully submit that they be given a chance of seeing them and refuting them.

Barsi Town consists of a population of nearly 20,000 people and it is incomprehensible to suppose that no capable man could be found to do this work.

The village Munsiff Court had a regular file of about 4 to 5 hundred suits and half that number of Darkhasts. It had a separate clerk and a separate process server. This would show the volume of work that was being transacted without expense to the Litigant public.

These courts exist even in small villages and they are being newly created even in smaller places than Barsi. The policy of the Government is to give more rights and privileges to the people and therefore we respectfully submit it would be against that policy to withdraw the privileges already granted.

If the office comes to be abolished altogether the Litigant public would be put to much inconvenience, expense, and trouble and the undersigned most respectfully submit that Your Excellency in Council would be kind enough to consider the representation favourably and not to abolish the Honorary office of a Village Munsiff at Barsi.

A reply to this representation, as well as any information desired in this matter, should be addressed on the name of Mr. D. V. Sulakhe B.A. of Barsi Town.—We have the honour, etc.,

MR. SANE'S REPRESENTATION.

Mr. Ramchandra Moreshwar Sane, Pleader and Divisional Honorary Organizer Cooperative Societies, C.D., has sent the following representation to the Secretary to Government, Judicial Department, Bombay:—

Sir,—I have the honour to bring to your notice the following few facts:

I have been practising as a Pleader at Barsi since 1894. For the last five years I have practically ceased to practise as I am relieved by my son who has joined the bar.

Barsi being a commercial town, it has for many years a village Munsiff appointed under section 34 of the Deccan Agriculturists Relief Act. I was appointed to this post in the year 1898 and continued to hold that office till 22nd November 1919. On the latter date I sent in my resignation as I did not consider it consistent with my self-respect to continue to hold that office. The resignation did not mention any reason for resigning the post as the judgment which necessitated the resignation was then Sub judice. I beg permission to recite a few facts regarding the case in which the District Judge passed the judgment of which the copy is hereto attached.

One Mr. Nagesh Damodar Kanhere filed a suit against Mr. Jagannath Jayavant Kulkarni to recover Rs. 10 received by the latter as the earnest money for the agreement to sell the she-buffalo to the plaintiff. The agreement fell through and the defendant admitted to have received back the she-buffalo from the plaintiff. Defendant also admitted to have received Rs. 10 as earnest money and to have retained the same. In view of these admissions a decree against the defendant was the only course to be adopted and consequently the decree was passed in favour of the plaintiff. The defendant presented a revision petition to the District Judge under Section 36 of the Deccan Agriculturists Relief Act. As a result of this petition the District Judge set aside my order on 26-8-1919. The plaintiff applied in revision to the High Court, but their Lordships declined to interfere. As for the contention of the District Judge that the Village Munsiff had no jurisdiction to try the case I do not intend to make any comments as it is a pure question of law and one of the interpretation. What pained me most are the following remarks of the District Judge. "This is an extraordinary way of dealing with cases in an arbitrary manner. It clearly shows partiality and misconduct of the Village Munsiff. The case is one of flagrant injustice". The District Judge begins his judgment by stating that plaintiff is the pleader of the Barsi Court and one cannot comprehend the genesis of this remark. Having worked as Village Munsiff for nearly 22 years and having a very good record of the work done by me during this period it was due that the District Judge should have asked for a report from me before he ventured to pass remarks against me in the judgment. Partiality and misconduct in a judicial officer are the greatest stains on one's character. I could not take any action with reference to these defamatory remarks as I was not a party to the proceedings. I could not approach His Majesty's High Court in this matter.

I may assure Government that I do not make this representation with the object of being re-instated to the post of a village Munsiff. My object is simply to draw Governments' attention to the great injustice that has been done to me by the District Judge, particular regard being had to the fact that I have been discharging the duties of a Village Munsiff honorary and for a number of years.

Before I conclude I beg to express a hope that Government will inquire into this matter and take such steps as could vindicate the honour and uprightness of honorary worke

"ROMEO AND JULIET."

THE RUSSIAN'S FINE SPECTACLE.

The popular story of "Romeo and Juliet," one of the masterpieces of the immortal Shakespeare provided additional interest in the performance of the grand opera edition by Gounod, the same composer as of "Faust," and as a consequence there was a great attendance at the Royal Opera House on Wednesday. The opera was hailed as a beautiful success. Those present knew the story and were able to follow the opera with much more enjoyment than is the case with unknown operas, but there is no reason that this should be considering that each morning, the story of the opera to be produced in the evening appears in the columns of "Bombay Chronicle." Intending visitors are always advised to make themselves conversant with the story of the different grand operas.

"Romeo and Juliet" was staged as well as any opera produced by the Russian Grand Opera Company. There was a freshness about the scenery, and the dresses so correct harmonised with the general excellence of an all-round performance. "Romeo and Juliet" have suddenly been attracted by each other, although perfect strangers. The famous balcony scene shows the two love-making prior to the secret marriage of Romeo and Juliet by Friar Laurence Mercutio's friend, Mercutio, in a duel is slain by Tybalt, cousin of Juliet, whose death is avenged by Romeo. Romeo is forthwith banished, and Juliet learns of her father's intention. (Capulet's that the Count of Paris is to become her husband. To defeat such a course, Juliet takes a draught from Friar Laurence which gives her the appearance of death. While lying, apparently dead, on the Her in the family vault, Romeo visits her having taken poison before entering. Juliet is not dead, and awakens in time to find that her lover is dying which he actually does, by taking poison before entering. Juliet is not dead, and awakens in time to find that her lover is dying which he actually does, in Juliet's arms.

Juliet looked the very picture of the Shakesperian Juliet, and Miss Kasantsaya must be congratulated of the pretty effect she was able to embody. Her charming dresses were a feature of the production, none the less than the perfect bearing of her personality. She looked as true a Juliet as could be imagined, and she acted with a charm and a grace which made the visitors delighted. Although her singing was decidedly good, there was not the same richness in voice that there was in appearance. The beautiful cavatina in the first act was showily presented, abounding in thrills and many other vocal adornments and here it was particularly that strength and power of voice was missing. She knew how to sing the beautiful music, but did not quite reach that class of which is expected from Juliets. She was better in duets and concerted music than in solo work, but her balcony efforts were most praiseworthy. A musical treat was the trio in Laurence's cell, between Romeo, Juliet and Laurence Mr. Proebrajensky taking Romeo and Mr. Voinoff playing Friar Laurence The duel scenes were effective when Miss Burskaya appeared as Romeo's page, and the choral work was rounded off beautifully by the well trained voices.

Mr. Proebrajensky made a passable Romeo. He lacked the ease of the great lover which rather contrasted with the finished conception of his Juliet. We saw Mr. Voinoff again excelling in a character which suited him so well, and it was a pity that he affected the tremelo again, a fault upon which we commented in his Mephistopheles. That he could command his voice was apparent when he sang so naturally as the Cardinal in "La Juive." The smaller parts were well sustained, and the orchestra provided one of the most enjoyable interpretations of the whole season. One could not help wondering what the effect would have been had there been a full orchestra of such performers as there, answering to the baton of Mr. Vasilieff.

To-night there will be a revival of "Aida" and it is safe to say that there will be as crowded a house as there was on the first night of the season. "Aida" is an Egyptian story in which Miss Gusieva as Aida, the slave is a perfect performer, and where Miss Burskaya, the princess, and the rival of "Aida" rises to a height which made her a prime favourite when she first appeared in Bombay.

On Saturday, at the matinee, "Pagliacci" will be produced, and the special ballet from "Gioconda" will provide the remainder of the matinee performance. On Saturday night there will be "Faust."

BEIGHTON HOCKEY TOURNAMENT

CALCUTTA, April, 28.

In the Beighton Hockey Tournament, curiously enough two matches decided today produced an identical score of three goals to one. On the Calcutta ground, St. Xavier's last year's holders came off second best in their encounter with Jamalpore and on the Dalhousie ground, the Customs qualified themselves for the next round by beating the Batchelors of Dacca. In either game the winners proved much too strong for their opponents.

Captain M. P. Pratt, I.A., is reported as died of disease in the casualty list No. 980.

LATEST CABLES.

GERMAN CHANCELLOR.

TO ATTEND CONFERENCE AT SPA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 29.
Recd. 2 a.m., April 30.

Rome.—It is reported from San Remo that conversing with Italian journalists, Mr. Lloyd George stated that the German Chancellor would attend the Conference at Spa on April 25th on an equal footing with the heads of the Allied Governments and would be able to make proposals on the future peace settlement of Europe.

RUSSO-AMERICAN TRADE.

COMMISSION TO PROCEED TO EUROPE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 28.
Recd. 2 a.m., April 30.

Atlantic City.—The Board of Directors of the United States Chamber of Commerce has authorised the appointment of a commission to proceed to Europe to investigate the possibility of the resumption of trade relations between the United States and Russia.

RESUMPTION OF RUSSIAN RELATION

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 28.
Recd. 2 a.m., April 30.

Rome.—The San Remo correspondent of the "Tribuna" declares that M. Millerand, Mr. Lloyd George and Signor Nitti have decided on a general resumption of relations with Russia and precautionary measures to be taken in connection with that step.

HOCKEY IN BOMBAY.

AGA KHAN TOURNAMENT.

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE (A) BEAT G. I. P. RY. (NAGPUR) (5-0).

A very scraggy display of hockey was the result of the meeting between these two teams on the Bombay Gymkhana ground on Thursday, when the Medical boys scored an easy victory over the Railway team from Nagpur by five goals to nil. In spite of glimpses of occasional individual brilliance, the Nagpur team had neither cohesion in their front string, although their tackling and dodges were very clever at times, nor had they any sort of understanding between their attacking and defensive ranks. There was no lack of dash or determination, but unconcerted action could not possibly bring about any tangible result. On the other hand, the Medical boys being a fast and clever lot with fairly good understanding among themselves, proved more effective in attack, as they took to short passing which proved too much for the Nagpur defence which fell no less than five times. The general run of play was very desultory and scraggy, but the better training of the Skull-and-Cross Bones were manifest from the start. They had a decidedly greater share in attack and their victory was quite deserved. The Nagpur forwards looked quite dangerous at times, but, selfish as they were, they finished quite tamely just at the last moment. Their fumbling at such critical junctures was very deplorable. On the whole, however, the Medical boys commanded the position fairly well, supported as their forwards were with judicious defence, and scored one goal during the initial period and four in the second half.

The start saw the Medical boys attacking vigorously and keeping up the pressure on the Nagpur defence for the first ten minutes. After this spell of attack, the Railway defence found relief by long and desultory hitting. The Medicals were, however, not to be denied, and Perkins running down the left dribbled through and scored the first goal for the Medicals. Some up-and-down game followed and the Nagpur boys made some desperate efforts to get on equal terms, but the local defence thwarted some very clever attempts at scoring. Once or twice, they were within an ace of scoring, but somehow or other they failed. Soon after the teams changed sides with the Hornets leading by a goal.

The exchanges after the opening of the second period, ruled very much in favour of the Railway team, but they were gradually driven back. The Medical boys then attacked in turn and kept up well-sustained pressure on the Nagpur defence. In spite of their occasional spasmodic rushes, they were far too selfish and hence all their attempts were nipped in the bud, before they could be really dangerous. Rana and Sheikh scored twice—both from corner shots, while Perkins increased the lead with the fourth and fifth goals, the former of which going off a defending back's stick into the net. There was hardly any interesting episode in the game at this stage. Soon after the game came to a close, the final scores being—

Grant Medical College ..... Five goals.
G. I. P. Rly. (Nagpur) ..... Nil.

The teams were:—

Grant Medical College:—Wolsely, Smith and George; Prescott, Bramanna, Smith (Jnr.); Arkley, Wadia, Sheikh, Rane and Perkins.

G. I. P. Rly. (Nagpur):—Lowe, Goldings and Meads; Herbert Smith, Swinnie and Cyril Hammond; Reasdom, Wells, Paul D'Souza, Hall and Vansnall.

Umpires:—Major Brough and Mr. Cyriaco D'Souza.

TO-DAY'S GAME.

Lusitanians (A) vs. Indore Union.

CROWN PRINCE OF ROUMANIA.

The Crown Prince of Roumania arrived here to-day and was given a reception by the Maharaja and State officials. He visited places of interest and had a day's shooting, and pig sticking. This morning the Prince proceeded to Pinjour where a further shoot has been arranged. The Maharaja gave a banquet in honour of His Royal Highness last night.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Friday, April 30, 1920.

DISILLUSIONED AMERICA.

The Treaty has been pigeon-holed by President Wilson and the immediate concern of America is the preparation for the next presidential election. The last time when the reservations were submitted to the vote of the Senate, there was a substantial secession of Democrats to the Lodge side. If anything is now true of the American attitude towards the Treaty and the inseparable Covenant it is that American opinion has been alienated against them. The first view that it was the result of personal pique or party-rivalry is proved to be entirely wrong. The weight of Republican opinion gave the opposition a sound start at the beginning, but instead of losing strength, it has been gaining adherence all round. Deep American sentiment against entangling alliances, has again asserted itself and Americans are in a position to show that the professions of statesman touching annexation are belied by their conduct. A clear and candid exposition of the attitude of America is given in the "Nineteenth Century and After" by Mr. W. D. Green. The clamour for equal voting power with the British Empire was intended as a stroke of safety, but even if it is granted the antipathy of America to sign the Covenant would remain firm. Not for the inadequacy of votes, has American opinion hardened against participation in European affairs. The distrust which is deep in Americans is, for the present, invincible. Mr. Green discusses the relations between America and the British Empire, and points out the innate suspicions that exist in the American mind. The war produced alliances, but peace has brought into the world a spirit of mutual distrust among nations which it would be hard to eradicate. Even among European nations, mutual suspicion is thriving. The unifying force of annexationism is often affected by the measure of "compensations." Thus even between France and Britain, which are both interested in oil-mandates, there is an occasional jar, and the opinion of individuals would confirm the fact of mutual depreciation which comes to the surface. The peace has, far from heralding trust, sown the seeds of subdued antagonism. The spirit may pass away with the access of common obligations, with regional understandings, with "responsibilities to discharge."

How do these transactions affect the onlooker? Mr. Green quotes the views of a detached Englishman and ascribes them to Americans. Speaking of the British Empire, Mr. Lowes Dickinson says: "On one side a free union of practically independent communities, on the other it is an Empire in the strictest sense. For while some 60 millions of the population govern themselves, some 350 millions are held in subjection, frankly, by the sword. To maintain and to extend this Empire is the one real preoccupation of British policy. And it can be neither maintained nor extended without war". We have seen some of the bitter speeches delivered against British incursions in Egypt and elsewhere, in the American Senate. Wags have spoken scornfully of the commercial greed and bumptionsness of individual Americans, but the charge of Imperialism has never been laid against the republic. Hence Americans are in a position to inveigh against the Imperialistic efforts of the British and condemn them outright as unworthy grab. The prejudice that the Empire is concerned more with annexing than emancipating, is deep in America. It is strengthened by the presence in America of strong elements of people who interminably talk of the hypocrisy of the British. The indulgence of carping criticism is an engaging habit and when the Irish elements in America have no good word to say for British in company with the Germans, is it a matter of wonder that piquant talk is repeated into axioms? Irish memories are strong; the Senate passed a resolution in favour of Irish self-determination; Mr. De Valera was made a freeman of New York; and five millions were subscribed for the Irish Republican loan. For such results to appear, opinion should indeed be strong and definite; and such it has become. No sympathy for Ireland is possible in America without some dislike of Britain.

Besides the flair for annexation of odd sorts, for which the peculiar composition of the ministry rather than the attitude of the real British people, is responsible, American critics have thus a trump card in the case of Ireland. Whether Irish self-determination might or might not mean self-extermination for Britain. they do not pause to question. The fact of further expansion indicates to their eyes, no tendency for self-abnegation. The naval and trade-rivalry between the nations may not have serious consequences, but the leaven of prejudice is likely to give a wrong bias to an otherwise controllable position. There are hence many irritants, many estranging influences. America is now an onlooker; a representative sits at San Remo taking notes. This detachment no doubt enables old practices of diplomacy to revive, and where America protests. the proper answer may be given that those who do not share in deliberations have no right to dictate. The elimination of America has had a bad effect, though the lofty style of President Wilson, made Wilsonism a plaything in Paris, especially as the esteemed doctrinaire had before coming to Europe omitted to think out practical alternatives in his pursuit of polished rhetoric. American secession has given a free hand to the Allies and if they forget the denunciations of Vienna, they cannot, in their preoccupations, be blamed over-much for the lapse. Finally, the League of Nations is almost breathing its last; Cecilian idealism notwithstanding, the vapourings of Leaguers in practical questions show a vast amount of selfish cant and a desire to overrate national selfishness at the cost of self-determination for weaker peoples. Ideals are being watered down. Little is left except the spirit of universal distrust in addition to the revival of discredited diplomacy. Germany is beaten, but militarism has thriven, and it is a pity that, in this crisis, the United States has retired to the shell of Americanism.

BAD CASE AND WORSE LOGIC.

Mr. Montagu felt distinctly uncomfortable as Commander Kenworthy asked him specific questions regarding the accusations made against Mr. Horniman. The riots as well as the play of the retaliatory machinery are over and it is idle to pretend that the action against Mr. Horniman is to stand as an emergency measure when the emergency is over. Mr. Montagu last year made the vaunt that there was plenty of evidence for a court of law, but his accusation about the distribution of incendiary stuff among soldiers is for all practical purposes withdrawn. Still, Mr. Montagu's answer is a variation of the story of the wolf and the lamb. At first the charge was that Mr. Horniman aspired to excite insubordination among British troops! Now Mr. Montagu accepts the assurance that free copies were not produced for distribution. And then he argues: "The fact does not seem to me to be relevant, who was actually responsible for its distribution." A more preposterous argument is inconceivable. It is alleged that somebody gave out copies of a newspaper in some barrack, and instead of finding out who it was that did it, Government condemn the innocent Editor as the remote originator of all trouble, and deport him. The police owed it to the journal to give information of its surreptitious use. We are not satisfied about this story of free distribution because the register is there to show that no extra copies were drawn for the purpose of making gifts. Those who get papers invariably subscribe for them. and this story of distribution requires further proof for public credence. That is, however, a secondary matter because Mr. Montagu takes a different line of condemnation. The Secretary of State thinks that the question as to who took the apparently forbidden course of supplying copies to soldiers. was immaterial, so long as the Editor was available for off-hand punishment. Suppose a couple of gentlemen buy a score of Rodgers' knives and give them to a number of people who choose to cut their own throats with them. According to Mr. Montagu's reasoning, the factory of Rodgers may be raided and the manager instantly transported for life without further ado. Ordinary human beings would recommend the course of finding out the real abettors of the offence, though, according to Mr. Montagu's notions of criminal jurisprudence, that question might not seem "relevant".

During the Punjab trouble, the Dyal Singh College came in for attention because, according to the C. I. D. version, a poster on the wall was missing. Colonel Johnson arrived at the head of a C. I. D. brigade. One of the C. I. D. gentlemen averred that he saw a poster nailed on the wall and that later the poster had disappeared from his vision. Professor Grover pointed out that there was no nail-mark on the wall at all, though the allegation spoke of a nailed poster. The Principal was harried about and mulcted of the sum of Rs. 250—by way of "fine". Most people in the Punjab believe that the poster was a figment of C. I. D. imagination—a detail Mr. Montagu might not consider relevant. Mr. Montagu is rather nimble when he finds himself at his wits' end and wants, at the same time, to evade plain conclusions. He has destroyed the case against Mr. Horniman and left the decision to Sir George Lloyd.

Notes of the Day.

Where Is Self-determination?

Nothing that the San Remo Conference has done has stultified it in the eyes of the world so much as its cynical violation of the principle of self-determination in regard to the Turkish settlement. Reuter's informed us yesterday that the decision of the Conference with regard to the mandates of Britain and France did not prejudge the question of the position of Emir Feisul, but merely transformed a military into civil title. One wonders what else could. If, after the Arabs have determined their own destiny in a constitutional manner, the Allies force themselves on them against their wishes, they must, to justify their action, use some other language than that of ordinary mortals who believe in the simplicity and sanctity of moral principles. The Arab Delegation at San Remo has issued a Note expressing great disappointment at the Supreme Council's decision with regard to the mandate for Arab liberated (*sic*) countries which, it declares, is contrary to the principle of self-determination. The Arabs evidently have yet to realise the benevolent purpose of "mandates" which sanctify the aggressive economic imperialism of secret treaties into a mission of "civilisation."

Wild Nostrums.

Lord Robert Cecil is quite unlike himself as he discusses Irish questions. He seems to be possessed not by the spirit of the times, but by the ghost of his father. At the second reading of the Home Rule Bill, he harped on the need of resolute government, and the restoration of peace as the first condition of reform. His present lament is that there are too many murders in Ireland and too few convictions. The remedy proposed is the removal of the accused to Britain for trial. That would be very nice for the prosecution, but what of the evidence needed for defence? What his lordship wants is punishment and he is not overborne by zeal as to the identity of culprits so long as the list of punishments is soothing to the "sense of justice." The suggestion that the soldiers should escort the police is not so simple as it looks. Many soldiers have rightly no relish in carrying on the aimless and endless deadlock to which the Irish situation has developed; they are, of course, staunch in the discipline usual to armies of occupation, but they see the waste of the struggle. Then again, if the soldiers escort the police, Sinn Fein depredators might quietly lie low till better opportunity for guerrilla tactics appeared.

Bloody Deadlock.

When murder-gangs get notice of a special military chase, they remain quiescent to make defensive operations ridiculous. On Easter Day, for example, the Irish in the chief cities were gentle and unoffending, but the British garrison, with thoughts of 1916, manœuvred about looking for republicans to rise in revolt. Dublin, Derry and Cork were ringed with troops; highways were barricaded; barbed-wire entanglements set up; passers-by searched; bundles of hay prodded with bayonets—till the sun set in peace. More soldiers and guns are not exactly the prescription suitable for Ireland; nor will the rowlattising of law avail against political unrest. The Government have wisely softened the treatment of prisoners. Mr. Bonar Law, sombre and pious, hopes to "convince reasonable Irishmen and the world that they were dealing justly with Ireland." But the Irish are unreasonable enough to demand separation and the evolution of a school of reasonoble, Unionist Irishmen, is a distant possibility. Britain is more anxious perhaps to clear her character in the eyes of the world than to satisfy the Irish. Britain may be refusing independence to Ireland, on principle; but where principle and self-interest coincide, the world points to self-interest as the explanation of conduct.

France, Allies and Germany.

If the "Daily Mail" is rightly informed about the decision of the Supreme Council permitting French troops to continue their occupation of Frankfort not only until the German troops have evacuated the Ruhr region, but until Germany has complied with the disarmament clauses of the Treaty and handed over the excess number of guns in her possession, it can only mean that French chauvinism has triumphed once more in the counsels of the Allies. President Wilson was right when he scented mischief in the sudden French march on Frankfort and other towns in the "neutral zone", contrary to the advice of the rest of the Allies represented on the Supreme Council. From the beginning the French move raised the fears that the occupation would last longer than was originally intended—and these fears were shared even in British circles which were not at all unfriendly to the French. It is, of course, necessary that the terms of the Treaty, harsh and in need of drastic modification as some of them are, should be carried out, but the observant world is anxious to know whether the Council or the Conference at San Remo took any notice of the breach of etiquette, if not of the Covenant of the League of Nations, by the French in taking single-handed action against Germany against the wishes of the rest of the Allies.

A Barsi Grievance.

Few people will deny the utility of village munsiff's courts in this country or fail to appreciate the services of the persons who have voluntarily come forward to discharge the responsible duties of the office. It is, therefore, somewhat surprising that no steps should have been taken to appoint a suitable person as village munsiff in Barsi in succession to Mr. R. M. Sane, who resigned the post in November last. The peculiar circumstances under which Mr. Sane, who for more than twenty years had discharged the duties of village munsiff to the entire satisfaction of the Barsi public, sent in his resignation are narrated in the petition sent by the Barsi public to his Excellency the Governor in Council and Mr. Sane's own representation on the subject, both of which will be found published elsewhere. We have carefully perused the judgment of the District Judge, but we have failed to find therein any facts or circumstances mentioned which would warrant the passing of strictures of the nature contained in the judgment against Mr. Sane. At the most, Mr. Sane was guilty of an error of judgment, on a point of law, in admitting a suit of the kind that was decided by him. But such an error on his part was excusable seeing that the amount of refund in dispute was only Rs. 10 and he was empowered to try money suits up to that amount. In any case, there was no need for the District Judge to bring in the question of ulterior motives and make allegations of "partiality and misconduct" against Mr. Sane. The charges are uncalled-for and in a way unfair, because Mr. Sane is not in a position to defend himself against them. Throughout his long record as honorary organiser of cooperative credit societies and village munsiff, as well as as a leading pleader, his career has been above reproach and above complaint. It is a matter of regret that the District Judge should have allowed unwarranted remarks against Mr. Sane to figure in his judgment. The Government of Bombay, whom Mr. Sane has so loyally and honourably served, would do well to institute an enquiry into the matter and if the charges are found to be baseless, to put it on record that Mr. Sane was not guilty of any moral delinquency. This is the least they can do in justice to Mr. Sane. They should also lose no time in appointing a suitable successor to Mr. Sane. if he is unwilling to withdraw his resignation.

Jamshedpur Workers.

We sincerely hope the Directors as well as the Manager of the Tata Iron and Steel Works will realise the reasonableness of the suggestions made by their employees in the resolutions adopted by them at the meeting of their Association. The promise given to the men that no vindictive or retaliatory mersures will be taken against any of the strikers, must be strictly adhered to. The men say that several of the strikers have been discharged for minor faults. We have no means of knowing what these minor faults are, but we hope the Directors of the Company will give the General Manager to understand that, save in cases of grave dereliction of duty, all the employees will, in case of discharge on any account, be given 10 days' or a month's notice as the case may be. We trust also that steps will be taken to institute an impartial enquiry into the shooting incident, so that the truth may be made known to all whether the provocation came from the men or from the latter side. It is essential that steps should be taken to guard against a repetition of such high-handedness in the future, for troubles between the management and the workmen are bound to arise from time to time and the former ought to profit by the lessons of the last strike.

INDIAN STATES.

WHAT TO DO WITH THEM.

THEIR FUTURE PROGRESS.

What is to be the place of the Indian States in the India of the present and, still more, of the future? This is a question which demands very earnest and careful consideration, which it has not hitherto received. It presents a problem, as complex as it is insistent, which must be solved satisfactorily if India is to become a self-respecting and self-governing country. We publish below the last of a series of articles, in the course of which the writer will explore the needs of the situation and suggest the remedies that in his opinion, are called for.

No perfect evolution is possible, unless there is harmony in the *external* as well as *internal* conditions of an organism. Therefore, no Indian Prince can say with justice, 'I cannot improve, unless the British Government treats me better.' He must try to do all he can for the progress of his State. He must take a genuine, paternal interest in his people. The King, in ancient India, was the hand of the Body Public, and if the hand did not perform its functions properly, or abused its powers, it was lopped off. Manu, and other old Indian writers talk of deposing or killing a bad king, with the same conviction, or sense of justification, as the Chinese Mencius or some of the Modern Europeans writers do. It is totally wrong to think, as many Europeans still do, that the Ancient Indians were 'slaves', and were ruled by wilful despots. They had parliaments, republics, and public assemblies in India over two thousand years ago, to prove the fathomless futility and the utter absurdity of such thinking.

The Ancient King.

The King, the Ancient Indians laid down, should govern with the help of an Executive Council, which is like unto his fingers. This Council was to be composed of the wisest and the most experienced men of his State, so that, the King found it very difficult to differ from them. Then, again, each department of the State had its own head, who was given the fullest opportunity of showing his administrative talents. It was on very rare occasions, indeed, that the King ever upset or mutilated any of his ministers' plans. And it is worth remembering, that it was by the observance of these kinds of ideals, that our old Kings created, or gathered round them great men. The Abu Fazls and the Todar Mulls of whom any country in the world would be proud flourished under these circumstances, and gave their best to their country.

The Lost Spirit.

But have we retained the spirit of those olden times? Do our Princes encourage the administrative talents of their officers? Do they take the same interest in the welfare of their subjects, as Rama, or Asoka, or Akbar did? No!—They are either lethargic and indifferent to their duties, or interfere so much in the details of administration, that efficiency and continuity of policy are destroyed. By confusing his own orbit with the orbits of his officers, the present-day Indian Prince brings about instability or even chaos in the administration of his State. The pernicious egoism of the ruler most often transforms his officers into his playthings. The officers, not sure of the stability of their service in the State, or the continuity of their educational, or revenue, or judicial policy, then become careless and irresponsible,—and from this carelessness and irresponsibility of theirs, there springs up in them a love of bribery and corruption, a love of tyrannizing over their subordinates. One hardly ever hears the true *vox populli* in these States today, because their citizens are so afraid of their Princes and their officers, that they dare not express their true opinions freely—even to their own neighbours! A free Press is still undreamt of there, because the Princes have made up their minds never to hear the true wishes of their people. For the same reason, a free platform is unknown in them. The administration of justice is so corrupt in many of the States that many criminals escape punishment, either on account of a note of recommendation from a higher officer to the judge or the magistrate who is trying the case, or by means of a *douceur*! Education is in a deplorably backward condition, because the Educational Departments of these States are inexpressibly inefficient, and are given a lower place than all the other departments. The teachers and professors of the schools and colleges, are so little respected there, that even the police sepoy, getting a salary of Rs. 12 per month, does not salaam them when they are passing by! What is the use of a Prince giving libraries, museums, and art-galleries to his State, if he cannot give sufficient respect to his educational officers,—and who, consequently, feel no desire to educate the people to appreciate his gifts properly?

The Need of Awakening.

'All this chaos, disorganization, and anarchy, all this misuse of golden opportunities, is the result of the circumstances in which we are placed',—say some of the Princes. But they must remember that even if the British Government is gracious enough to remove their disabilities, it depends upon them, and upon them alone, to make their States live and flower proudly. They must wake up, kick off the bad influences from their palaces, State-services, and traditions, and set about the task of reconstruction in earnest, with the help of really able and independent men. Their pride should not now consist in being Princes only, but in being the rulers of brilliant, genuinely progressive States. They must drop their petty egoism, which delights in the pursuit of frivolous pleasures,—and take to that higher form of egoism, which flourishes on the desire of doing great things for a State. What a wonderful future there is before them. if they

*Previous articles on the subject appeared on Feb. 24, March 11 and 24, and April 8, 16 and 24.

(Continued on page 10.)

WHERE IS SELF-DETERMINATION.

ARAB PROTEST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 27.
Recd. 7 p.m., April 29.

San Remo.—The Arab delegation has issued a Note expressing great disappointment at the Supreme Council's decision with regard to the mandate for Arab liberated countries which, it declares, is contrary to the principles of self-determination.

BLACK TROOPS IN EUROPE

ENGLISH WOMEN URGE PROHIBITION OF EMPLOYMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 28.
Recd. 7 p.m., April 29.

A meeting of various women's organisations in London last night passed a resolutions urging the League of Nations to prohibit employment of black troops in Europe and restricting their use anywhere except in the defence of their own countries.

BRITISH PRISONERS IN GERMAY AND TURKEY.

TURKISH RECORDS IMPERFECT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 28.
Recd. 2-30 p.m. April 29.

The British Military Mission in Berlin reported that there were only 222 prisoners in Germany still not accounted for at the time that the Mission's inquiry closed. No similar body is searching for the records of deaths of the British prisoners in Turkey. A list of prisoners unaccounted for has been presented to the Turkish Government and statements referring to a few men have been received, but they are of small value and it is feared that the Turkish records are so imperfect that there is practically no chance of obtaining further information.

ARMED FORCES IN PERSIA

ANGLO-PERSIAN COMMISSION'S RECOMMENDATION.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, April 27.
Recd. 9-30 a.m. April 29.

A Teheran message to the "Times" says that the Anglo-Persian Military Commission's report unanimously recommends that there shall be only two classes of armed forces in Persia, namely, an army of six thousand under the War Ministry and the police under the Ministry of the Interior. The Persian Government should take over the South Persian Rifles and the Cossack Division. The gendarmes would come under the War Ministry. The army would be trained by British officers who would be replaced by the Persians as the training was completed.

AFFAIRS OF COTTON TRADE WORKERS.

SIR D. BHACKLETON'S INFORMAL CONFERENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 27.
Recd. 9-30 a.m. April 29.

The Ministry of Labour states that Sir David Shackleton has informally conferred separately with the representatives of the cotton trade organisations and submitted suggestions to them. Subsequently, the Master Cotton Spinners' Federation, the Operative Spinners' Amalgamation and the Cardroom Workers' Amalgamation agreed to attend the meeting in Manchester on the 29th at which Sir D. Shackleton should preside. The weavers have decided to accept the Ministry of Labour's offer to the arbitration for the settlement of their claim for sixty per cent. advance in wages subject to an agreement with the employers on the terms of reference. The weavers' strike notices have been post-dated to May 8th in order to make them effective simultaneously with the spinners.

CONTINUATION OF TEA DUTY.

COMMONS ADOPT BUDGET RESOLUTION

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 27.
Recd. 9-30 a.m. April 29.

The Commons have adopted the Budget resolution continuing the tea duty by 247 votes to 59. A rejection of the duty was moved by the Labour Party as a protest against indirect taxation.

PRIVILEGE LEAVE TO INDIAN ARMY OFFICERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 27.
Recd. 9-30 a.m. April 29.

A correspondent of the "Times" states that the War Office and the India Office are considering the question of the officers of the Indian Army incapacitated before May 1st, 1919, being deprived of their privilege leave. He hopes that the Army Instruction on the subject will be liberally interpreted and that a definite decision will be quickly reached.

FRENCH TROOPS IN FRANKFORT.

CONDITION OF ITS WITHDRAWL.

DEMAND FOR HANDING OVER GUNS

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, April 27.
Recd. 9-30 a.m. April 29.

Faris, April 27th.—The Havas Agency says:—The "Daily Mail" says that the Supreme Council has decided that the French troops shall continue to occupy Frankfort not only until the German troops have evacuated Ruhr, but until Germany has complied with the disarmament clauses of the treaty and handed over 12,000 guns which she now holds in excess of the number allowed by the peace terms.

FIGHTING BETWEEN FRENCH AND MUSTAPHA'S TROOPS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 28.
Recd. 7 p.m., April 29.

Paris.—In the fighting between the French and Mustapha Kemal's troops at Urfa the French suffered considerably. It is reliably reported that their losses amounted to a third of the effectives which amounted to seven hundred, composed of two companies of whites, the remainder being Senegalese.

SEVEN ARAB RAIDS IN PALESTINE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 28.
Recd. 7 p.m., April 29.

Cairo, April 27.—There were seven Arab raids in Palestine between April 12th and 20th. A squadron from Beisan went out on April 22nd to round up the Ghazawiyeh tribe, west of the Jordan, and destroyed the house containing ammunition north of Beisan, after which a force of Arabs attacked the squadron which withdrew fighting a rearguard action. The aeroplane reconnaissance on April 23rd reported activity in the valley south of the Beisan railway cut. The troop set out and encountered thirty Arabs. Two more troops were sent out at dusk and charged with lance killing fifteen.

ENTENTE COMMISSION OF CONTROL.

DISCOVERS 286 GUNS AT STETTIN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 28.
Recd. 7 p.m., April 29.

Berlin.—The Entente Commission of Control has discovered at Stettin 286 guns and sixteen barges fully laden with infantry and artillery ammunition. On the Entente's demand barges were seized by the police.

The "Freiheit" reports that the affair was discussed at a meeting of the Cabinet at which General Seect declared that secret transport of guns which were destined for Koenigsberg was undertaken with full knowledge and approval of the Ministry of Defence. The "Freiheit" points out that the Peace Treaty only allows Germany 288 guns and adds that the incident is bound to cause the deepest distrust in Entente circles.

POLES AND BOLSHEVIKS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 28.
Recd. 7 p.m., April 29.

Warsaw.—It is officially announced that after repulsing desperate Bolshevik attacks for six weeks, the Poles commanded by Pilsudski, started a general offensive in Volhynia and Podolia on April 25th, captured some imuortant places and pursued the enemy to Jitomir where the infantry and cavalry division was completely defeated and much booty captured including 160 locomotives and two thousand railway carriages. A number of prisoners were taken. The fighting continues.

GERMAN BUDGET.

ADOPTED IN NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 28.
Recd. 7 p.m., April 29.

Berlin.—The Assembly has adopted the Budget and has passed a Bill handing over railways to the Imperial Government.

STRENGTH OF TROOPS IN IRELAND.

MR. CHURCHILL'S STATEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 28.
Recd. 2-30 p.m. April 29.

Mr. Churchill in his written replies to the questions put by the members of the House of Commons states that at present there are 34,382 effective troops in Ireland besides forty tanks.

MR. HORNIMAN'S CASE IN COMMONS.

MR. MONTAGU ANSWERS ALLEGATIONS.

ATTEMPT AT JUSTIFICATION OF DEPORTATION ORDER.

(Special to "The Bombay Chronicle.")

LONDON, April 27.

In the House of Comons, Lieutenant Commander Kenworthy asked the Secretary of State for India whether he would communicate to this House the terms of the message received by him in June of the last year, from the Chairman of the Directors of the Indian Newspaper Company, Limited, disproving the allegation made by the Rt. Hon. gentleman in his speech on the 23rd May, 1919, to the effect that Mr. B. G. Horniman had distributed his paper free to the British soldiers in India in the hope of exciting disaffection and insubordination among them and also dealing with other charges made by the Rt. Hon. gentleman against Mr. B. G. Horniman.

Mr. Montagu:—"The honourable and gallant member does not quote me correctly. The Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Indian Newspaper Company certainly denied all knowledge of the free distribution of the "Bombay Chronicle" among the British troops in Bombay Presidency. I accept that denial. I never charged Mr. B. G. Horniman with being responsible for the distribution of the paper but the paper certainly was distributed and its contents certainly were such as to make its distribution dangerous in view of that. The fact does not seem to me to be relevant who was actually responsible for its distribution. The fact is that a dangerous situation was thereby created and the Bombay Government were compelled to take all necessary measures to meet it. The general attitude of Mr. B. G. Horniman during the time of the crisis had given them much anxious consideration and the particular fact to which the honourable and gallant member refers was one among the many which led them with my full concurrence to decide upon the measures which they considered essential for public safety.

Lieutenant Commander Kenworthy asked the Secretary of State whether he would place before the House the materials on which the following charges made by him on the 23rd May last in this House against Mr. B. G. Horniman who was deported from India in April last were based:—(1) That he began to use his paper in the middle of riots resulting in loss of life; (2) to spread and to fan the flame he opened his columns to an accusation that the British troops had been using soft-nosed bullets in the streets of Delhi; (3) His paper was being distributed free to the British troops in Bombay in the hope of exciting insubordination and disaffection; and (4) that there was plenty of case to put before the courts and whether he would grant an inquiry for investigation of these charges either in India or in this country.

Mr. Montagu said: "I would refer the hon. and gallant member to the answer which I gave yesterday on this same subject to the honourable member for Thornbury."

THE BAN AGAINST MR. HORNIMAN.

VERNACULAR PRESS OPINIONS.

The "Jam-e-Jamshed," in the course of a leading article, says it does not believe that any adverse effect is likely to produced in India either by the presence in, or absence from India, of Mr. Horniman. It sees nothing wrong in continuing the agitation for the withdrawal of the ban against him. Proceeding, the paper says that though it has differed, and still differing on many points from Mr. Horniman, it would be the height of ungratefulness to pass over his truly invaluable services to India. Though it does not like the ban against Mr. Horniman, it refuses to believe that his absence from India has resulted in an irreparable loss to it, as the "Chronicle" is continuing its fight as vigorously as before, and Mr. Horniman is doing his level best for India in England. The journal appeals to Indians to contribute their mite to the fund that is being raised in India to enable him to carry on his propaganda in England. Mr. Horniman is carrying on his agitation amid very disappointing circumstances and it is the bounden duty of all Indians, says the "Jame," to appreciate the services of such a journalist. His services remind one of the services rendered by Wedderburn, Bradlaugh, Fawcett, and Hume.

"THE HINDUSTAN"

The "Hindustan" says that Mr. Horniman's services to India were manifold which would be written in letters of gold in the history of India. There was public life in Bombay before Mr. Horniman came but Mr. Horniman infused vigour and enthusiasm into it with the aid of the "Chronicle". It deplores the fact that Britain is now without statesmen of the type of Burke Bright and Bradlaugh. When the editor of the "Calcutta Review" was deported by Lord Hastings in the days of the East India Company, it had created a sensation in England and a Commission was appointed as a result of which he got a pension of £200 per annum. In the case of Mr. Buckingham two months' notice was given him, but Mr. Horniman was spirited away without even a warning!

CAPTURE OF POLICE BARRACKS.

GARRISON'S HEROIC DEFENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, April 28.
Recd. 10-15 p.m., April 29.

Several hundred men participated in the capture of the police-barracks at Ballynemlanders, County Limerick. The attackers turned out the occupants of the surrounding houses and poured in rifle fire and bombs from these houses. A garrison of six defended the place until the building was saturated with petrol and in flames, when they surrendered. Two police were wounded.

LITVINOFF-ITALIAN AGREEMENT.

MUTUAL REPATRIATION OF PRISONERS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 28.
Recd. 10-15 p.m., April 29.

Copenhagen:—An agreement has been signed between Litvinoff and Italian representatives, providing for the mutual repatriation of civilian and military prisoners within two months.

CILICIAN CHRISTIANS' PROTEST.

AGAINST TURKISH RULE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 28.
Recd. 10-15 p.m., April 29.

The Christians in Cilicia representing the Armenians, Greeks, Assyrians and Jacobites have collectively protested to the Supreme Council against the contemplated return of their territory to the Turkish rule despite recent massacres. Twenty-thousand Christians in Marash declare that such a return would be contrary to the Allied promises.

SCOTTISH HOME RULE.

FAVOURED BY TRADE UNIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 28.
Recd. 10-15 p.m., April 29.

The Annual Conference of Scottish Trade Unions sitting at Dunfermline had adopted by an overwhelming majority the motion in favour of Scottish Home Rule.

THE MEXICAN REVOLT SPREADING.

U. S. SENDS WARSHIPS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 28.
Recd. 10-15 p.m., April 29.

The revolve, which broke out recently in the state of Sonora, Mexico, when an independent republic was proclaimed, has now spread to several other states who have joined the secessionists. Government troops are putting up poor resistance. The United States has sent warships to protect foreign interests.

Dewan Bahadur M. A. Parthasarathi Iyengar has been appointed a member of the Board of Directors of the Bank of Madras.

THE ARKLOW AFFAIR.

OFFICIAL VERSION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 28.
Recd. 7 p.m., April 29.

The official amplification of the Arklow affair shows that the demonstrators assaulted the soldiers' picket sent out to escort soldiers to the barracks. The civilians fired on soldiers wounding one, whereupon the troops broke out of the barracks and fired on civilians. An enquiry is being held.

IRISH WORKERS IN LIVERPOOL.

THREATEN TO STRIKE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 28.
Recd. 7 p.m., April 29.

A number of Irish workers in Liverpool who have threatened to strike unless the Sinn Feiners are released is now 200,000. A similar movement is being organised in other ports.

STRIKES AT LUBLIANA.

ATTACK ON THE POLICE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 28.
Recd. 7 p.m., April 29.

Belgrade.—A telegram from Lubliana states that a train proceeding to Agram was yesterday held up by the miners on strike who also fired on the train. The military guard repulsed the attack killing one assailant. Three thousand strikers at Lubliana attacked the police. The latter fired killing ten and wounding 21.

RAILWAY STRIKE IN NEW ZEALAND.

SUSPENSION OF COMMUNICATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 28.
Recd. 7 p.m., April 29.

Roto Rua.—Communication throughout the entire North Island of New Zealand is suspended by the railway strike and the Prince will probably return to Auckland and resume his journey to Wellington by sea. The strike has been in preparation for a long time and is in no way directed against the Prince. Offers of motor cars are pouring in. People are determined that the eagerly anticipated tour will not be hampered. A few local trains are beginning to resume with volunteer engine crews.

REDUCTION OF FLOATING DEBT.

GOVT.'S. FINANCIAL MEASURES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 28.
Recd. 2-30 p.m. April 29.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Chamberlain announced that in order further to provide for the reduction of the floating debt, new Government five to fifteen years five per cent. bonds would be issued at par from May 3rd. An additional interest up to two per cent. might be payable during the five year period according to the discount rate for the Treasury Bills. This was intended to protect the bond-holders against capital depreciation when the rates for short money were high and to safeguard the taxpayer from payment of high interest over a long period and prevent further capital depreciation of the Government securities.

ALLIED GOVT. CONTROL OF SHELLS.

SHELL COMPANY'S STATEMENT

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 27.
Recd. 9-30 a.m. April 29.

The Secretary of the Shell Company states that no negotiations for the Government control of the Shell group or sale or transfer of any shares in it to the Government are in progress.

POSITIONS FOR EX-SERVICE MEN.

BIRKBECK COLLEGE ARRANGE TRAINING COURSE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 27.
Recd. 9-30 a.m. April 29.

At the request of the Ministry of Labour and with the co-operation of the Rubber Growers' Association, the Birkbeck College has arranged for six months' course of training for the ex-service men for positions on the rubber and tea plantations.

DIST. BOARDS IN BENGAL.

ELECTED MEMBERS TO BE TWO THIRDS OF TOTAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 28.

The Government of Bengal have raised the strength of elected members in the District Boards in Bengal to two-thirds of the total strength.

NEW ER...

NO MEETINGS WITH... PREVIOUS NOTICE...

SEDITIOUS MEETINGS ACT... OPERATION AT DELHI.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, April 29.

A notification has been issued to-day bringing into operation in the Delhi province the Seditious Meeting Act with immediate effect. No meetings can be held unless at least 3 days previous written notice has been given to the District Magistrate and his written permission for the same has been obtained.

LATER.

The following notification of the Home Department, dated Delhi, 28th April, is published:—

"Whereas by Home Department notification No. 582, dated 17th April, 1919, the Governor-General-in-Council was pleased to notify that the Prevention of Seditious Meetings Act, 1911 (X of 1911) had operation in the Province of Delhi, the Chief Commissioner under Section 2, Sub-Section (1) of the said Act with the previous sanction of the Governor-General-in-Council hereby declares the whole of the Delhi Province to be a proclaimed area for a period of three months with effect from the date of this notification."

(Sd.) C. A. BARRON,
Chief Commissioner, Delhi.

TEXT OF NOTICE.

The following is the text of the notice issued:—

"Whereas the Province of Delhi has, with the sanction of the Governor-General-in-Council, been declared by the Chief Commissioner of Delhi by notification No. 2665, Home, dated 28th April, 1920, to be a proclaimed area under Section 2 Sub-Section 4) of the Seditious Meetings Act, Notice is published to warn the public that under Section 4 of the Act, it is unlawful to hold any public meetings for the furtherance or discussion of any subject likely to cause disturbance or public excitement or for the exhibition or distribution of any writing or printed matter relating to any such subject unless a written notice of the intention to hold such meeting has been given to the District Magistrate of Delhi at least three days previously or unless permission to hold such meeting has been obtained in writing from the District Magistrate.

(Sd.) R. C. BOLSTER,
District Magistrate.

Delhi, 28th April, 1920.

ORDER ON "HURRIYAT"

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

April 28.

Another order has been served upon the Editor of the Urdu daily "Hurriyat" to stop publication of the paper until the security has been actually deposited. The security of Rs. 2,000 demanded of it has been actually deposited. The District Magistrate in passing the order remarked that the articles published in the "Hurriyat" in its issues of the 25th and 26th April were objectionable showing increased violence rather than increased moderation in expression.

A MASS MEETING.

Since the meeting of the Khilafat Workers' Conference in Delhi, a large number of Mahomedans refused to offer prayers after the Imam of the Jumma Musjid, who was pressed to renounce his title of Shamshululima. The matter took a serious turn on Friday last, when in the Imam's absence his son was compelled to leave the Musjid and the congregation requested a new Imam to lead the prayers.

A mass meeting of the Mahomedans was held last evening in this connection under the presidency of Mr. Asaf Ali, when it was resolved that a representative deputation should wait for the last time on the Imam to request him to renounce his title.

An appeal for funds for "Hurriyat" met with some ready response.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT TO A COUPLE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April, 28.

A serious accident culminating in the removal of Mr. H. Millward, Assistant Harbour Master and his wife to the Presidency General Hospital is reported to have occurred on the Strand Road yesterday afternoon. It appears that both Mr. and Mrs. Millward were driving on a motor bicycle with a side car attached to it along the Strand Road when a taxi cab coming from the opposite direction ran into it.

PRINCE OF WALES AT ROTO RUA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 28.
Recd. 7 p.m., April 29.

Roto Rua.—Thousands of settlers and Maoris welcomed the Prince of Wales at Roto Rua the Maori headquarters yesterday. Elaborate native ceremonies and dances were performed.

STATEMENT OF "DAILY EXPRESS" INCORRECT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, April, 28.

The statement made by the "Daily Express," London, regarding the Prince of Wales' tour is incorrect. The Prince of Wales will arrive in India on December 10th and leave during the first week of April. The personal staff is not yet settled.

...Y. ACCIDENT.

...ES OVER-ESTIMATED.

VERSION: 85 KILLED, 53 INJURED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, April 28.

...nformation received to-day from the Agent, ...dh and Rohilkhand Railway states that ...e casualties have been over-estimated. It ...s now estimated that 85 passengers only were killed and 53 injured. No first or second class passengers were killed or injured. Official enquiry is expected to be completed to-day.

A passenger, who was travelling with a bridal party in the Dehra Dun express, on Sunday night in a composite inter-class carriage, stated that he was sleeping at the time when the accident occurred. He was roused by a violent noise, and saw the debris flying about. The carriage was on fire. Though he was considerably hurt in the head and neck he managed to escape from the carriage. Of his party, a "guru," a lady and two children were instantly killed and a servant was severely injured. His wife was hurt in knee and the bridegroom severly hurt in the face and head. Passengers numbering about 1,200 waited on the scene of occurrence till the morning when the railway staff with doctors and medical aid arrived. They were attended to by doctors, and then taken to Moradabad station. A party of Gurkha soldiers were travelling by the train. He saw no European passengers. Many women and children were killed. The Seva Samiti rendered valuable assistance at Moradabad to injured passengers. The passenger states that all his property, consisting of Rs. 2,000 in cash, jewellery, silver utensils, clothes, &c., the whole valued at about Rs. 7,000 was destroyed.

Through communication was restored yesterday. The difficulty experienced in ascertaining the number of killed was due to the fact they were buried under nthe debris. The result of official inquiry is expected to be known to-morrow.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

HEARTRENDING SCENES.

(From our Correspondent.)

MUSSOOREE, April 27.

Accounts by passengers on the Allahabad Dehra Dun Express are now beginning to reach Mussooree, and they do nothing to diminish the horror of the tragedy as regards the number of killed and wounded. The estimates of passengers agree very closely with official figures. To-day, Professor W. G. P. Wall of the Training College, Allahabad, arrived here and from him I have been able to obtain the following details which constitute the first consecutive story of the disaster.

The No. 3 Express is a train that has only been put on at the opening of the present season to deal with the United Provinces provincial passengers between Allahabad and Dehra Dun. It leaves at 12/10 and was due at Dehra Dun at 8/25. It does not connect with any of the important Express Railways from Calcutta and Bombay, and, for that reason, perhaps there were only four Europeans in the carriage in the centre of the train, namely, Mr. Hercules, Mr. and Mrs. Ross, and Mr. Wall from Allahabad, and an Indian Army Major who got in at Bhowali for Dehra Dun. So far as Indian passengers, mainly third-class were concerned, the train unhappily was crowded. After the engine and tender, there was the luggage van, then the bogie was occupied largely by Gurkha soldiers, and, afterwards, two more third-class bogies containing third-class men, women and children. The rest of the train was unaffected by the disaster, and the Europeans were in the sixth or seventh bogey. Mr. Wall was asleep but fully dressed and awoke about a quarter past two by a violent shock. He was first out of the train to see what had happened, closely followed by Mr. Ross and the Major. The train was at a standstill, and the first portion was even then blazing furiously. They ran along the train and as they ran they saw an Indian running across the field with his clothes on fire. They burnt the clothes but the man was so terribly burnt that he died a few hours later. They then hurried to the wrecked carriages, where the sight which met them was pitiably terrible. The day had been very hot and dry, and all woodwork was like cinder. The collision must have shattered gas-cylinders under the third-class carriages, and when the gas caught fire, all wreckage burnt rapidly and inextinguishably. Meanwhile the dry wind which had been blowing seemed to increase greatly in strength, and carried the flames along the train. Out of the third bogey most of the passengers succeeded in escaping with slight injuries though the bogie itself was burnt; but, in the first two bogies, the majority of the passengers were pinned under the heavy-tangled wreckage from which it was impossible to extricate them. It was absolutely hopeless. After the European passengers with two or three Indians, who rendered eager and useful help, had pulled out all the injured who could be released, there were still a large number of sepoys in the first carriage and men, women and children in the second bogey caught under steel framework or woodwork who could not be brought out. They could be seen struggling vainly with flames rapidly spreading towards them but nothing could be done. I could not sleep last night," said Mr. Wall "because of the memory of it."

LATEST ESTIMATE

CASUALTIES 45 KILLED 52 INJURED

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MORADABAD, April 29.

The Agent of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway wires:—

It has now become possible to give further details of the serious accident which occurred near the Newda station on the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway in the early hours of the 26th April. It was due to the 3 Up Allahabad-Dehradun Express dashing into the rear of 159 Up Express Goods which was standing outside the Up Outer Signal which had just been lowered and 159 Goods had just started to enter the station with disastrous results. The rear brake van and two Goods vehicles of the Goods train were wrecked and the engine of 3 Up was badly derailed. The brake-van of 3 Up Allahabad-Dehradun Express, next to the engine, was completely crushed and the next two vehicles which were bogie thirds containing several intermediate compartments capsized. These three vehicles caught fire and were wholly destroyed. It is in these two bogie vehicles that the loss of life occurred. It has been ascertained that a considerable number of passengers were thrown clear of the wreckage and escaped with slight injuries and also that several passengers managed to climb out and escaped. As a result of the investigation due to the clearing of the debris, it has been possible to arrive at a more accurate estimate of the number of casualties. It now appears probably that the total number of killed does not exceed 45. These figures have been arrived at by the actual counting of the bodies found in the wreckage and those bodies recovered immediately after the accident. In addition to the above 52 seriously injured passengers were removed from the scene of the occurrence to the Moradabad Hospital. After first-aid has been rendered by the medical officer who arrived at an early

(*Message incomplete.*)

The Committee of Inquiry into the Railway accident near Moradabad is still sitting. It is expected to arrive at a finding to-day.

Official and Personal.

The marriage between Mr. G. S. Arundale and Miss Rukmani Neelakanta Sastri took place in Bombay on the 27th instant.

TRUNCATION OF TURKEY.

Reproduced from "The Graphic."

"The political future of Constantinople is one of the most difficult of the Peace problems, and it is not made any the easier by President Wilson's reported declaration that the fear of a Holy War by Islam should not deter the Allies from expelling the Sultan from his capital. In view of the great agitation which has been excited in Moslem countries, particularly, India, against this policy, it is important that we should weigh carefully the cost of such an act. The upper map shows how much Turkey has had to give up during the last two centuries of her ill-gotten gains, while, in the lower, the black area represents all that she now retains, and even the coast towns and districts of this area are practically in the hands of other peoples."

LIGHT ON TURKEY.

A FEW FACTS.

Jazirat-ul-Arab is dear to the heart of every Muslim for it is the "Land of the Prophets," the local centre of Islam. As the name indicates, it is the "Island of Arabia," the fourth boundary being the waters of the Tigris and the Euphrates. "It therefore, includes Syria, Palestine and Mesopotamia, as well as the region commonly known as the Arabian Peninsula." Hence it is that Muslims have been claiming that the sacred land should be left inviolate in the Khalifa's control. But the demand has been discarded, and the "Big Powers" have divided the territory. As is known, Mesopotamia and Palestine go to England, while Syria is to be under France.

* * * * *

On account of the new annexations Britain undergoing pretty heavy military expense In Palestine alone it maintains 23,000 soldiers. In "Mespot" England has plenty of forces. There, are no less than 61,000 soldiers, out of whom as many as 44,000 are Indians. The occupation of Constantinople, etc., imposes on Britain the liability to keep 9,000 white and 14,000 Indian troops at and around the seat of the Ottoman Capital. Added to this there is Egypt. So, 6,000 white and 20,000 Indian troops are, to-day, kept there, additional to the pre-war garrison.

* * * *

Constantinople is, indeed, a wonderous city It occupies the finest site in Europe. It stands on a lovely peninsula; like Rome in Italy, it rests on seven hills. It enjoys the most important commercial site on the globe. Ever since 1453, it has been the proud home of the Ottoman. "Mosques and towers, vast domes encircled by smaller domes, high minarets with light balconies round them, enormous palaces, forests of masts and rigging, gardens and cypress groves—all these, under a sky of the highest sapphire, go to make up a set of pictures such as can be seen in no other part of the world." Such is the magnificent city of the Sultan, that is under the occupation of the Allied forces.

* * * *

While much has been made of Turkish atrocities in Armenia, the latter's atrocious deeds have been more or less ignored and masked. But the fact is as the "Pall Mall Gazette" publishes "that before Turkey entered the war bands of Armenians (Turkish subjects) crossed the frontier into Russian territory, burning Moslem villages and massacring the inhabitants as they went. Regiments of these deserters formed the vanguard of the Russian Army, which afterwards invaded Turkish territory, and on their approach the Armenians of the vilayets of Van and Bitlis massacred the Moslem population of these provinces with all the horrors which have been so widely advertised as "Turkish methods."

* * * * *

In matters educational Turkey is much ahead of India. Elementary education is obligatory for all children of both sexes. In 1913 provision was made for all children of 7 to 11 years of age to receive primary education. Middle schools for boys from 11 to 16 have been opened. According to a Bill introduced in January, 1918, similar instructions are to be given to girls also. In 1900 a University was founded in Constantinople. It comprises 5 faculties, viz., Arts, Theology, Law, Medicine and Science.

* * * *

There are 20,120 mosques in the Turkish Empire, of which 379 are in Constantinople. Connected with the mosques are 1,780 elementary schools where education is supplied gratis.

* * * * *

The fisheries of Turkey are very important. The fisheries of the Bosphorus represent a value of £2,50,000. The coast of the Mediterranean produces excellent sponges, the Red Sea mother-of-pearl, and the Persian Gulf pearls.

* * * * *

Ordinarily Turkey spends about 28 per cent. of its revenue on military establishments. In 1914 a Law of Service was introduced, when it was enacted for the first time that every male Ottoman subject was liable to military service. In 1911 the mercantile navy of the Empire consisted of 120 steamers of 66,878 tons and 963 sailing vessels.

PARTITION OF TURKEY.

FEELING IN CITY.

The terrible tidings about the fate of Turkey, published on Wednesday morning, have produced a feeling of, deep disappointment and despair amongst the citizens. The recent hopeful message of Mr. Mahmoi Ali about fair attitude of France had heartened the Muslims, but the fateful San Remo cables have now shaken all confidence in them. Anyway, admirable restraint is being exercised by the people.

Mr. Gandhi's manifesto has been much appeciated, and it is understood that the Central Khilafat Committee is about to issue a similar note, urging the adoption of self restraint.

The Council of the Central Khilafat Committee has not yet formally assembled to consider the situation arising out of the disquieting messages, but, it is believed, their meeting is not far off.

Mr. Shankat Ali who is now at Fyzabad, is expected to arrive here in a few days time. So far some of the City's Vernacular journals have recorded their opinion of the Allie's arrangement.

The "Prajamitra" sees in the projects seeds of future conflagration.

The "Sanj Vartman" thinks the arrangement throws over-board President Wilson's 14 points and takes away the authority of the Khalifa. The pledges given to the Indian Muslims have been scattered to the winds." The journal warns that by such a settlement peace will not reign at all in Asia at any time.

MAULANA SHAUKAT ALI.

LAID UP WITH FEVER.

(From a Correspondent.)

GAYA, April 29.

Maulana Shaukatali has been laid up with fever in Gaya. He is sorry for cancelling his Benares and Kheta Serai programme. He will attend Faizabad and Barreilly conference, if health permits.

"CONTROL NATURAL RESENTMENT."

KHILAFAT DELEGATION'S ADVICE.

INTERVIEW WITH MR. MONTAGU

Mr. Chotani, president, Central Khilafat Committee has received the following cable gram from Mr. Mohammad Ali, head of the Khilafat Delegation:—

"Mr. Montagu received Delegation by mutual consent. Frank and informal discussion lasted an hour and half. Pray control natural resentment Delegation not hopeless yet of getting religious obligations respected."

INDIA'S RIGHT TO PROTECT HER INDUSTRIES.

MR. F. SHIRRAS' APPEAL TO ABERDEEN CHAMBER.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, April 27.
Recd. 9-30 a.m. April 29.

Addressing the Aberdeen Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Findlay Shirras said that the degree to which the Chambers of Commerce in India assisted the Government in shaping the policy was hardly appreciated. Their views were invaluable. He strongly appealed to the Chambers of Commerce in Britain, especially Manchester, not to deny India's right to protect her own industries if this was considered advisable in future. He was optimistic with regard to the British trade in India but urged the British manufacturers and exporters to study the market and even the bazaar trade in a similar way to the Japanese and the Americans. He recommended the manufacturers to have their own representatives in India.

KHILAFAT DEPUTATION.

INFORMAL DISCUSSION WITH MR. MONTAGU.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 27.
Recd. 9-30 a.m. April 29.

Mr. Montagu had to-day a frank informal discussion for an hour and a half with the Indian Khilafat Delegation. The Delegation is not yet without hope of getting the Moslems' religious obligations respected.

FOREIGN MISSIONS LEAVESAN REMO.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 28.
Recd. 7 p.m., April 29.

San Remo.—The foreign missions have departed. The British, French and Italian representatives took leave of each other in a most cordial fashion.

KHILAFAT MEETING IN ALLAHABAD

(From our Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, April 28.

Under the auspices of the local Khilafat Committee a Khilafat meeting was held on Tuesday evening at Daera, Shah Ajmal Maulana Mahomed Nazir presiding. There was a good audience composed of Hindus and Musalmans. Some of the Ulemas, who come to the city in connection with the annual meeting of the Madrasa Misbahul-Ulum were also present and took part in the deliberations. The president in his long and learned speech referred to the Khilafat question at some length and tracing the history of Khilafat expounded its importance from a religious point of vieini. There were a few other speeches and the meeting dispersed.

INDIAN STATES.

(Continued from page 8.)

only open their eyes to see it? What marvellous and enduring results there would be, if there was a passionately perfect fusion of their mediaeval chivalry, pomp, picturesqueness, love of poetry, art and tradition, with the spirit of order, method, precision, law, justice, and science?

What should be done.

Many things will have to be done by Indian Princes, which cannot be all mentioned in a small article in order to improve or reform their States. Therefore, the following points only are submitted for their consideration:—(1) They should interfere as little as possible with the work of the heads of the various departments of their States. (2) Undue favouritism, which is the child of whims and not of reason, should not be shown by them towards anybody,—as it is likely to have a demoralising effect on their people. (3) They should see that their officers and their people meet together on terms of equality on certain occasions every year. (4) They should give opportunities to the people, to air their grievances freely against both laws and men. This can be done by Representative Assemblies of the people,—which should not be accountable to the Executive Council, but to the Prince directly.

By making the officers and the people act as mutual checks upon each other, a great many abuses at present prevalent in their States will disappear.

5. They should import the most highly educated men, and then organize the most efficient Educational Departments in their States. They should pay the teachers and professors handsomely, give them opportunities for materializing their ideals, and give them a high status among the other officers of their States. They should bear in mind, in this connection, the fact, that the late Emperor of Japan, Mitsu Hito, gave unequalled encouragement to New Learning in his Empire at the time of the Restoration.

FREEDOM OF PRESS.

HISTORY MAY REPEAT ITSELF.

HORNIMAN AND BUCKINGHAM.

A cable under date March 17 from Delhi gave information that the Viceroy's Council, in agreement with the Government of Bombay, had declined to permit Mr. Horniman, the "former" (*sic*) editor of the "Bombay Chronicle" to return to India.

We stress the word "former" because up to the moment of writing no decision of the directors as to the appointment of any other editor of the "Bombay Chronicle" was to hand. It would appear, then, that the Viceroy's Council not only considers that it has the power to deport but also deprive the individual of a private appointment. Refraining for the moment from further consideration of this interesting point, it may not be inopportune to glance briefly at the great precedent for summary treatment of the British editor in India, as furnished by the celebrated case of Silk Buckingham.

Silk Buckingham's whole career was one long tale of almost romantic adventure, which culminated in bringing the haughty old East India Company to its final apologetic pensioning of himself, as compensation for its wrongdoing. Born near Falmouth, Buckingham sliped away to sea as a child, and was taken prisoner by the French and kept at Corunna for some years. Upon release he traded in the Middle East and was given the command of a ship belonging to the Imaum of Muscat. When faking no less than £4,000 a year in this luctrative traffic he signed his position for the very honourable reason that he declined to furnish convoy to a slave fleet for the Imaum. Landing almost destitute in India, he endeavoured to procure from the East India Company's officials there the licence without which no Briton might then reside in India. After long correspondence this was refused, although the final letter was couched in terms most flattering to the character of Mr. Buckingham.

He suffered thus his first deportation from India merely for this technical offence of not having procured in London the necessary licence to reside, although at his departure from England he had no thought of proceeding to India. He returned home, procured licence, and again went to India.

"THE CALCUTTA JOURNAL."

Upon his arrival a princely merchant suggested that he should found a newspaper. This Buckingham did, entitling it the "Calcutta Journal." In a very short time the paper so flourished that it was bringing its editor-proprietor an annual income of some £8,000.

The then Governor-General was Lord Hastings, a typical Whig of the class by no means extinct to-day in Indian affairs, with professions of liberalism everlasting upon his lips, but not too conspicuous in his life. He did, however, proclaim publicly that the Press in India was "free" and basked like a cat in the sun when fulsome addresses of congratulation were presented to thank him for his announcement.

If this sounds cynical, read in conjunction with it the following passage from the evidence of a Mr. Lushington, an opponent of Buckingham'c, when questioned on the point. "About this time an address was presented from certain individuals at Madras to Lord Hastings, congratulating him and compliment ing him upon having taken off the restrictions on the Press, which restrictions were in existence at that time. Lord Hastings, was exceedingly pleased with this address, and in his reply dilated upon the advantages of a free Press, and the credit which reflected upon a liberal Government from allowing its measures to be publicly discussed. *Whilst he was receiving these compliments as Governor-General, he was authorising remonstrances and threats to the editor of the "Calcutta Journal" as Governor-General in Council*; and latterly, whenever the Editor received one of those letters of remonstrance from the Chief Secretary, he of course threw into the teeth of the Governor-General those liberal expressions in his speech."

It is to be hoped that no one will be irreverently vulgar enough to allow the thopght of the Governor of Bombay or of the distinguished authors of the Montagu-Chelmsford Report to cross their minds at this point. Things are totally different now, and sincerity is the watchword alike at the India Office and in the Viceroy's Council.

HIS STRUGGLE FOR LIBERTY OF PRESS.

Buckingham's struggle to turn the Liberty of the Press in India from a mere catchphrase on the lips of Lord Hastings into a living reality brought him into severe collision, not only with jealous Press rivals, but frequently enough with the great Whig peer himself. The offences committed by the editor of the "Calcutta Journal" seem trivial enough to-day, but in the period of 1818 to 1823 India was under the narrowly commercial and avowedly exploiting Eeast India Company. Practically all the editor's troubles arose from refusing to suppress correspondence showing how the Company's *regime* bore hardly upon its soldiers or upon Europeans in India. The oppression of Indians themselves does not enter the story at this stage. The continuance in office of an unpopular Governor is deplored (with a mourning border!); the wandering vagaries of Anglican chaplains are noticed as placing their orphaned congregation in spiritual difficulties (great fulmination at such comment from the Lord Bishop of Calcutta); and finally the appointment of a certain Presbyterian divine to supervise the Company's supply of stationery, although from lack of time the same ecclesiastic had just resigned the secretaryship of the Calcutta Bible Society, provokes the editor to a caustic note. Such were the crimes of the good old days, and, as at the moment of the worthy Presbyterian's entry upon his stationery function Lord Hastings had just gone home, the Acting Governor, the Hon. Mr. Adam, summarily revoked Buckingham's licence and ordered him to deport himself within two months. After his departure a long series of most malicious persecutions ruined the "Calcutta Journal" and ultimately transferred even its wreck to a rival, so that from being on the high road, to fortune Buckingham became destitute.

But he returned to England wherein political power was less widely diffused than to-day, but where political interest and insight was still the treasure of a small but enlightened set of public men and where Liberty was not dead, but, to use Burke's phrase still "adored." That was the great superiority in good fortune which Mr. Buckingham enjoyed, and which, so far, has not been the lot of Mr. Horniman. Prominent public men immediately took up Mr. Buckingham's case, and in 1824 it was brought to the notice of the House of Commons by Mr. Lambton, a much-esteemed Member. He was supported in discussion by Sir Francis Burdett (the Wedgwood of his day) and by many other progressive men. Ultimately a Joint Committee of Enquiry of both Houses was formed after the presentation of a Petition by Lord John Russel praying for Redress. It comprised no less than thirty-seven Members, a very large proportion of whose names were and are amongst the adornments of Parliamentary records. No less than three men afterwards Prime Ministers were included; Sir Robert Peel, Mr. W. E Gladstone, and Lord John Russell, the latter being the Chairman. The East India Company was so strongly represented that a contemporary describes it as "a Committee strongly imbued with Ministerial and East Indian prejudices and interests." The Army, Navy, Peerage, City bankers, and Joseph Hume the historian all lent lustre to a Committee which, although so markedly conservative, was unusually weighty.

And what was the result of its enquiry? After long deliberations and an extraordinarily stubborn fight for the East India Company and by Mr. Adam in particular, Buckingham was absolutely vindicated by the following resolution:—

RESOLUTIONS REPORTED TO THE HOUSE.

1. Resolved, that it appeared to your Committee that Mr. Buckingham resided in Bengal from the year 1818 to 1823 under a Licence of the East India Company and was engaged as principal Proprietory and Editor of the "Calcutta Journal," which was then a highly profitable concern, yielding to himself and the other Proprietors a large income.

2. Resolved, That it appeared to your Committee that in the year 1823, in the exercise of the discretion vested in the Governor-General, Mr. Buckingham was, by the Acting Governor-General, ordered to quit India witain two months.

3. Resolved, That your Committee without impugning the motives which actuated the measures of the Government, feel that those measures have in their consequences proved to Mr. Buckingham and his family penal to a degree which could not have been contemplated at the time of their adoption.

4. Resolved, That your Committee are therefore of opinion that Compensation ought to be made to Mr. Buckingham.

5. Resolved, That your Committee abstain from expressing any opinion as to the amount of Compensation, in the hope that that subject will be taken into the favourable consideration of the East India Company, and thus the interposition of Parliament, in the next Sessions, to fix such amount be rendered unnecessary.

It was long years before the East India Company actually made any payment, although they ultimately did settle upon Buckingham £200 a year.

Into Buckingham's subsequent career, so long and so useful for India, we cannot for the moment enter, although at some other time return may be made to it, for it is of concentrated interest throughout. He never returned to India, but worked for her cause so well in England that an enemy observed: "It was a mistake sending him home, as he hurt the Company's interests more by writing in London than in Calcutta." History may here repeat itself.

Buckingham's case contrasts with Mr. Horniman's in several interesting points. Buckingham was the subject of many warnings before deportation, which, moreover, was a commonplace of his day, not an obsolete terror. He was given two months in which to arrange his affairs, and on his arrival rightly became an object of solicitude by all the great Liberty of his day. They did not rest until they had obtained his vindication. Nor did they suppose that he could maintain himself upon air, but gave practical aid in a generous way. We find amongst the men who aided his cause at subscription meetings such names as those of Lewin (a former Advocate-General in India); the celebrated Scarlett; Cam Hobhouse, M.P.; Henry Brougham, M.P.; Gurney, the great banker; the Hon. Jas. Abercrombie, M.P. a celebrated Speaker; Lord Nugent, M.P., the patriot Grattan; General Sir R. C. Fergusson, K.C.B., M.P.; Rowland Hill, the Postal Reformer; Thomas Denman, afterwards Lord Denman the great judge; Lord William Bentinck, and many others.

Mr. Horniman may reflect that he has the greater honour of a greater adversity. Summary deportation without warning has been his lot, in a day when licences to reside for the preservation of John Company's commercial monopoly are as dead as John Company himself.

There are apparently none who care to-day to vindicate ancient constitutional liberties. An answer in the negative is quite sufficient weapon for the Government on any question of Liberty. For all that the House of Commons cares, the career of Mr. Horniman may suffer undeserved but total and permanent eclipse. The Broughams, the Bentincks, the Burdetts, the Lambtons, the Rowlands Hills are gone, and a lesser and more easily managed breed unworthy fills their places. The Czecho-Slovaks, the Montenegrins, the Albanians are now the objects of our fender care, whilst the fate of an Englishman of the old heroic mould that made our country great is a matter for a question or so in the House and a three-line paragraph in the "Times." And so Liberty perishes beneath our callous gaze, unwept, unhonoured, an unsung.—"India."

NINETY YEARS AGO.

PARLIAMENT AND A DEPORTED EDITOR.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, MONDAY, AUG. 4, 1834.

SELECT COMMITTEE.

Ordered to take into consideration the circumstances connected with the suppression of the "Calcutta Journal," in the year 1823, and the loss of property entailed on Mr. Buckingham in consequence of that measure and to report their opinion to the House as to whether any and what amount of compensation ought to be granted to Mr. Buckingham for his losses on that account;—

Mr. Charles Grant (President of the Board of Control).
Mr. Williams Wynn (ex President, Board of Control).
Lord Althorp.
Sir Robert Peel.
Sir John Russel.
Mr. A. Baring.
Mr. Cutler Fergusson (an E. Indian Director).
Lord Ashley.
Mr. Abercrobie (afterwards Speaker to the House of Commons).
Mr. Pendarves.
Lord Graiville Somerset.
Mr. Joseph Hume (the historian).
Mr. Alderman Thompson.
Mr. Wilks.
Sir Thos. Fremantle.
Mr. Guest.
Mr. John Smith (a City banker).
Mr. Lambton.
Mr. Baines.
Sir W. Trelawney.
Mr. Langdale.
Col. Torrens.
Capt. Marfield.
Mr. F. Shawe.
Mr. Blake.
Mr. Robert Gordon (Sec. of the Board of Control).
Mr. Walter.
Mr. Hughes Hughes.
Major Beauclerk.
Mr. Robert Clive.
Major Keppell.
Mr. H. Fleetwood.
Mr. Stuart Mackenzie (Sec. of the Board of Control).
Mr. W. E. Gladstone.
Mr. C. A. Walker.
Mr. Charles Ross.
Mr. Bernal.

What action will the 1920 Parliament take on Mr. Horniman's case?

HOMEWARD PASSAGE.

GOVERNMENT NOT TO CONTROL.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, April, 28.

Replying to the European Association's letters regarding the Homeward passage difficulty, the Government of India have written to say that on the recommendation of the Associated Chambers of Commerce, Government definitely decided at the beginning of the current year that they would not introduce any form of control over passages to England and that the matter should be left entirely to the shipping Companies to arrange. The Government of India are not prepared at this stage to reconsider the matter. The rush for passages Home, will cease with the advance of the monsoon and it would merely lead to confusion, if at the present time the Government of India endeavoured to introduce any form of control. Steamer Companies will no doubt give preference as far as possible to Europeans who have been long in the country. With reference to the question of increased shipping, the Government of India have been in constant communication not only with the shipping companies but also with His Majesty's Secretary of State for India. Press Communiques have been issued often stating the results or the representations made to the Secretary of State and these press communiques contain the details of the ex-German liners specially sent out to India for the homeward passenger traffic. In addition to these ships it is understood that the P. and O. Company had recently been able to add to their programme. The **s.s. Narkanda leaving Bombay on the 29th May and s.s. Mantua leaving Bombay on the 5th of June, between them will take over 1,000 passengers in all and the Government of India hope that between the 13th of April and the first week of June, nearly 5,000 passengers will have been lifted from Bombay and Karachi. The position as regards Calcutta is not so satisfactory and all efforts made by the Government of India to secure extra shipping for Calcutta homeward voyage have proved unsuccessful. It is understood, however, that the Peninsular and Oriental Company have been able to arrange two extra ships for Calcutta in May.**

"A FRIEND AND HIS MARTYRDOM."

The "Sanj Vartman" writes:—

It was on the 26th April 1919, that Mr. Benjamin Guy Horniman was deported from India. Thus a full year has passed away since this true-hearted Englishman and a sincere friend of India saw the last of this country. What a momentous year it has been? Never was history more thickly crowded within so short a time as it was in the year under consideration, and all this time we have sadly missed the advice and masterhand of the man, who, when he was in our midst, made all-wrongers, from the highest to the lowest, quail under the lash of his pen. Most truly, in his case, pen was mightier than the sword. Mr. Horniman, during his sojourn with us, was a potential force, a force that was exercised on behalf of the people and against everything and everybody who worked against the people—people whom he loved so well and so truly. Alas, this very love, this super-abundant quantity of milk of human kindness, that loves justice and brooks no wrong, was the very means of his downfall. By a strange dispensation of Providence, or more truly speaking, by a strange dispensation of the mentality of the powers that be in India, a man who is on the side of the people is marked down as the man who is against the Government. The logic is both faulty and fallacious but it can pas muster in a country where, reason, in certain quarters, is at a discount, and where it is thought that any stick is good enough to beat the dog with a bad name. Now, metaphorically, Mr. Horniman was a bad dog in the eyes of the Government and therefore any stick that was handy was made use of and reasons, which, subsequently, have been pulverised into atoms on account of their palpable falsehood, were put forward, in order to enable the mighty Jove, from his olympian seat, to throw his lightening shafts on the devoted head of the ex-Editor of the "Bombay Chronicle." The pastime may have been pleasant for Jove and his supporters, but it was scarcely edifying. Everyone knew that the Government possessed the strength of the lion but few believed that this would be used like a lion. But it *was* used like a lion and here a great blunder was committed. The very fact that the Government had used all its fullest force against Mr. Horniman, was the greatest possible compliment to the man and it proved to the people, how important his personality was as a journalist and as a popular champion. The very severity on the part of the Government was the latter's undoing and was the direct means of adding to the popularity of the deported man. But when it was known that excepting a few charges, which were subsequently exploded, there was not a shred of evidence against Mr. Horniman, the people rightly judged that Mr. Horniman was a victim of bureaucratic wrath and was slain by the vindictiveness of those whose worth it while it was to keep this true champion of India away from the country for as long a period as possible. A full year has passed since the Olympian bolt fell upon Mr. Horniman, but the year has revealed the powers that be, in their true colours. Every work, action and speech of the Secretary of State, or of those who were deputed to sit on his behalf, whether within or without the Parliament, has proved to the hilt that as far as this Horniman-episode is concerned, none has been prepared to speak or act with honesty and straightforwardness. There has been too much quibbling, too much shifting of responsibility, and, in fact, too great an exhibition of a guilty conscience. Reading between the lines of Mr. Montague's words it is evident, that the Secretary of State is conscious of having the necessity of playing a false part. Though he is the official head of the Indian Administration he shirks the burden of his responsibility and never vouchsafes a plain and a straight answer to a plain and a straight question. Like the schoolboy's "the other chap did it sir," he always passes his responsibility the shoulders of the Bombay Government whenever he is asked about the cancellation of Mr. Horniman's deportation and yet he knows too well that Sir George Lloyd had as much to do with this business as the man in the moon. There is only one name for this lamentable want of courage on the part of the Secretary of State and places Sir George Lloyd on the horns of a dilemma. If he cancels the sentence of deportation he draws upon his devoed head the full weight of the wrath of officialdom, but if he allows Mr. Horniman "to rot," in England he rightly forfeits the confidence for justice and fairplay that the people have in him. But we think, for a just and an impartial man, the course of action is plain. The path of duty may be difficulty to tread but it is the right path and even now, we do hope that Sir George Lloyd will rise to the sublime height of his position and do the obvious. During his sojourn of more than a year in our midst we have learn to honour him, indeed, to love him. We have found him to be just and straight. Let this finding be confirmed by taking one further step on the path of justice and straightforwardness. A much-maligned man has been unjustly treated. Let justice be done to him.

BURMA RAILWAY STRIKE.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, April 28

The Burma railway strike situation continues unchanged. The men's advocate in a letter to the Agent lays blame on three Railway Officials whose attitude and words irritated the men.

C P. BERAR CONFERENCE.

(Associated Press.)

SAUGOR CANTONMENT, April 27.

The 8th C. P Berar Conference will commence sittings on 17th May under the presidency of Dr. Nunje, Nagpur. Lala Lajpatrai has promised to attend the Conference. Mr. Tilak, Mrs. Besant, Pandit Malaviya and other leaders have also been invited and are likely to attend.

The third Hindi Sahitya Sammalan will also meet at the same time under the presidency of Babu Govind Das of Jabbulpore. It is also proposed to hold the Hindi Kavi Sammelan. A movement is also on foot to hold a Provincial Khilafat Conference.

AHMEDABAD POSTMEN.

REQUEST FOR GRANT OF TEMPORARY RELIEF.

(Associated Press.)

AHMEDABAD, April 29.

The Post Railway Mail Service Association Ahmedabad have telegraphed to the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs requesting grant of temporary relief till final action is taken on the recommendations of the Postal Committee and the Government of India's orders thereon. The Association demand the grant of 50 per cent. increases on all existing grades and a minimum starting pay of Rs. 50 with effect from January, 1920.

ILLEGAL GRATIFICATION.

TWO CUSTOM OFFICERS SENTENCED

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, April 23.

In the case in which two custom officers of Moulmein were charged with receiving illegal gratification for permitting smuggling of gold coins, Mr. John, late assistant collector of Customs was found guilty and sentenced to 2 years rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 20,000 and in default to undergo further six months' imprisonment, while Mr. Morris, Preventive Officer, who was also found guilty, was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonmert and a fine of Rs. 5,000 and in default further 3 months.

ALLEGED DEFAMATION.

WARRANT ISSUED AGAINST EX-DEPUTY MAGISTRATE.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, April 28.

To-day before the Fourth Presidency Magistrate the case in which Pandit Radharaman Vidyabhusan, Professor of the Vidyasagar College charged Babu Uma Charan Roy Chaudhury an ex-Deputy Magistrate with defamation came up for hearing. The facts of the case as alleged by the prosecution are as follows:—

Accused defamed the complainant by writting letters to Principal S. Roy and Vice-Principal J, E. Banerji of the college and thus lowered him in their estimation. As the case was called on, it was found that the accused was not present. The Magistrate ordered a warrant to be issued against him returnable on the 12th proximo granting a bail of Rs. 500.

N.-W, RAILWAY STRIKE.

SITUATION UNCHANGED.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE April 28.

The strike in the N.-W. Railway Carriage and Wagon Department continues and the situation remains unchaaged. The employees in the Power House who also struck work have been replaced by the authorities by a new staff and the work is being continued without interruption. The men of the Locomotive Department have turned up to work normally.

RAILWAY FACILITIES.

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—Will you please insert the following few lines in your esteemed paper?

We the passengers on this side have only two trains on B. B. and C. I. Railway to go to Bombay. One Bombay Peshawar Mail which never provides room for 3rd class passengers, the other one being the express train which goes as far as Baroda, where poor passengers have to wait for the other thickly crowded train Kathiawar Express.

Don't you think it necessary on the part of the railway authorities to have one direct III class express train or at least one through carriage to run between Bombay and Muthura? Much trouble will be got rid of by the said through passangers if such arrangement is made.

Hope to be excused for the trouble.—Yours, etc.

SUFFERER.

Ujjani, C. I. April 24.

RAILWAY GRIEVANCES.

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—The high handedness of the Railway officials, in the different lines of their working, has often been reported through the medium of your valuable paper, but as a duty to the public, I beg to report the following case, which I trust you would very kindly allow to appear in your paper:—

A parcel of sweetmeats was sent from Amballa booked under P. W. B. 019380 dated 27th October, 1919, for Bandra. All the contents of the parcel in question were stolen by the Railway thieves, whose activities in this respect are well known to the public. The parcel clerk offered the delivery of the packing, minus its contents, which naturally had to be refused, and a report made on 5th November 19, to the Traffic Superintendent, B. B. and C. I. Railway, claiming the value of the contents stolen in transit. No reply or even acknowledgment having been received to the first report, a reminder was sent on the 2nd January, 1920. This second call also had no effect in getting any sort of response from the officer concerned. As a last resort a registered notice acknowledgment due was sent to the worthy officer concerned, but this too like the first two letters, failed in rousing him to his sense of duty.

This instance showing how the public claims are treated in the railway department ought to move some of the legal members to take up such cases on nominal fees, and prosecuting them in law, courts, to bring the Railway officials to their sense of duty. In other Provinces, I am told, there are Associations for dealing with such cases, and realizing claims from the Railway, but I am not aware if there is any such agency in Bombay, the first commercial town in India. Will any of your readers suggest any remedy in cases like the above?—Yours, etc.,

SUFFERER.

SOME SIGH...

(From a Cor...)

JAMSHE...

A public meeting of the ... tion was held yesterday ... Maidan. There was a fair att... sorts of labourers. Mr. Teja Sing... elected chairman and the followi... tions were unanimously passed.

This meeting invites the attention o... public to the fact that one of the str... leaders named Abdul Gabbar has be... discharged for a very minor fault by the General Manager in spite of Sir Dorab Tata's assurances that no vindicative or retaliatory measures shall be taken. Also during this period many of the strikers have been similarly discharged.

This meeting proposes to Sir Dorab Tata and other Directors of the Company to give the employees such reasonable concessions within May next as promised, which will please all of them.

This meeting proposes to remind Mr. Tutwiler about what he had said before Sir Dorab Tata and other Directors when they came here that no employees was to be discharged without a ten day's notice in cases of daily rated men, a month's notice in cases of monthly rated men, but this meeting regrets to say that recently cases of discharge have come to our notice in which men have been discharged at a moment's notice.

SHOOTING AND COMMITTEE OF ENQUIRY.

This meeting proposes that as there seems to be much misunderstanding amongst the Jamshedpur public and the Indian public in general as to who is to blame with regard to the shooting affairs that took place during the strike, it is highly desirable that the matter be investigated by a Committee of members in whom all can believe and whose report shall be accepted by all as true and just.

The meeting proposes a vote of thanks to Sir Dorab on account of his gift of Rs. 5,000 for the benefit of those who died and were wounded during the shooting affair.

This meeting proposes a vote of thanks to Sir Dorab Tata and the Directors of the Company as well as to the General Manager for their sympathy towards the employees.

This meeting proposes that copies of the resolutions be sent to the Board of Directors, and to the General Manager.

PRESIDENT'S ADVICE.

After the above resolutions were passed, the Chairman addressed the meeting in Urdu, the main substances of which was that all the employees must work hard for the Company, as it had sustained some loss during the strike, that they must abide by the rules, and regulaions of the Labour Association, and must not do any such action inside the Works which would bring them all to disgrace, and that so long as they worked honestly and conscientiously, nobody would be able to blame them in any way. It was certain that to move in the path of truth was very difficult and troublesome, but they must not forget our aims, for a single instant. The labourers must not think that because they were members of the Association they the Association would help them for their misdeeds. The Association was ready to help and co-operate with the Company in their administration work, so that no injustice or ill-treatment might ever be done to any of the employees and that there might not be any misunderstanding between the officers of the Company and their subordinates. If the Company was with them they could make bold to say that the question of strike would seldom arise.

Amidst applause the meeting dispersed with a vote of thanks to the chair.

CONGRESS DEMOCRATIC PARTY AND RAILWAYS.

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—One of the counts in the indictment of company management of railways in India is the preferential rates and treatment given to European and Anglo-Indian industrialiesits, and merchants and special privileges conferred on European and Anglo-Indian passengers. This particular iniquity is so monstrous that no other nation but the Indian would tolerate it even for a moment. The Indian nation has borne it for decades, but even its proverbial patience is now exhausted and we hear the cry "end company management of railways" from every public institution which is genuinely representing Indian sentiment. The latest expression of the public resentment against company management of railways is contained in the manifesto of the Congress Democratic Party, published this week. But if anyone thinks that these occasional expressions of the detestation of company management of railways will bring about the desired results, he is very seriously mistaken. The vested interests of company management are so influential that nothing but a gigantic campaign carried on for a long time will succeed in releasing the Indian nation from the cursed system. I appeal to the Congress Democratic Party to appoint immediately a Committee whose sole function it would be to carry on such a campaign. The time between now and the ensuing cold season, when the Committee which the Government is going to appoint to enquire into State versus Company management of railways will make its recommendations, is very short and not a day should be lost.—Yours, etc.,

M. N. A.

Regarding the discovery of a silver lode near the Tata Iron and Steel Works, report has arrived in Calcutta this morning that an expriment on one ton of crushed ore yielded an average of two hundred and fifty ounces of silver.

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POLITICAL PARTIES IN INDIA

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—It is now clear that the forthcoming Council elections will be fought out on party basis. The leaders of the parties are girding up their loins and rallying their followers round their banners. Manifestoes are being issued and programmes of election campaigns are being laid down. There is nothing unnatural in this, though one would have liked to see real political parties emerge from the new Councils out of the experience of the reformed legislatures. Party leaders want that their men should win a majority of seats in the Councils and this object cannot be attained unless they appeal to party loyalty. This has been done in the Congress itself and the bodies associated with it and from them to the Councils, it is an easy and an almost inevitable transition. It is extremely difficult to forecast the composition of the Councils from the party point of view; but if a prophesy may be ventured, it appears that the legislative bodies will be mixtures of a number of groups of different political and social hues that will render a majority for either of the two main parties an impossibility. The country is not made up only of the so-called Moderates and Extremists they are understood to-day. It is not divided only between those that call the Reforms disappointing and those who do not. For, are not the former declaring that disappointing as they are, they want to make the most of the Reforms? One would have expected them to ignore the new Councils and to carry on their agitation till a satisfactory Act had been secured. But those who insist upon characterising the Reforms as disappointing and upon agitating for a measure entirely after their heart, are not less anxious than the moderates to rush into the new Councils and to become Ministers. Not to be outdone by their opponents, people are advertising their views in favour of democracy, individual liberty and social equality in the face of what they may have said or done to the contrary in the past. The significance of this lies in the conviction of many that the existing party programmes and catchwords will not have much vote getting value and will not do in the new regime. The touch of reality will disorganize the present parties and they will be reformed. Loyalty to parties and persons will not be able to stand the test of the practical working of the Reforms whatever may happen in the forthcoming elections. The Moderates are feeling the effects of a want of organization and regular propaganda. However high their principles and however statesmanlike their views, they must carry the electors with them. Their services in having prevented the Reform Scheme from being wrecked, will not by themselves help them any material extent as will not the mere acceptance of the Amritsar Congress resolutions give the Extremists a majority in the Councils. The electorates are an uncertain factor to-day. They will require a good deal of educating and the Councillors themselves will need considerable training. The present party labels will not be very useful and will lose most of their meaning when difficult and controvertial questions come up before the legislatures. A new grouping must take place when problems relating to education in all its aspects, social legislation, taxation of incomes, rent, prices, labour, industries, elevation of the backward classes and so forth come to be dealt with not in theory as now but in practice. There will then be much "crossing of the floor" and reshuffling of party cards. Parties will shed their old members and the charm of party name will lose its efficacy.

Parties there will have to be in Indian politics and it is futile to identify, patriotism with the absence of parties or with the existence of one popular party. It is equally futile to deny that the Moderates and the Extremists are distinguished by vital differences of outlook, methods and principles as well as of temperament and tradition. Both have a definite place in the body politic and will contribute to national progress. There is, no doubt, a good deal of overlapping in the party division if it is tested by social and political views alone and the liberal Nationalist and the radical Liberal have much in common that may draw them together. Not only this. There are provincial and local differences which sharply mark off the members of either party from one another. Not are all Moderates liberal in their views nor do all of them make a fetish of co-operation with Government. Similarly, several Nationalists hold advanced views in social matters and many of them are susceptible to official favours and blandishments, their protestations to the contrary notwithstanding. It would have been much better if people had agreed to return the fittest and the best man to the new Councils irrespectively of party labels. But that being ruled out of order, voters will be asked to choose party men. From one point point of view this will not be a thing. The two parties will place their own views and programmes before the public and the educative value of the propaganda work will be great Members of the Councils will be on their trial and will have to render an account of their work which will be keenly watched. Gradually men having similar views, to whichever party they may for the moment, belong, will come closer together and the present composition and colouring of parties will be changed. The nation will not lose but will gain by different parties working along their own lines and according to their honest convictions. They must only play the game. For a long time to come, the parties will have to co-operate with each other when the common interests of the country are concerned. And they can do so without surrendering their cherished principles, in connecion with important questions of national importance. Live and let live should be the policy of different parties and toleration and chivalry are necessary for healthy public life. What will be the position of the National Congress in the near future with reference to political parties is an interesting subject for speculation. There is a considerable number of Moderates who are in favour of remaining in the Congress as a minority and pressing their views upon that body, while working outside according to their convictions. It is but right that all shades of opinion should be represented in the Congress and that it should be a truly national organization. If certain recent events are, however, to be taken as indications of immediate developments, it appears doubtful whether the Congress will remain what it has so far been and what it is desirable it should be. There are many people whose patriotism and wisdom cannot be doubted, who sincerely believe that the reforms are calculated to lead the country on to full self-government by definite, steady steps in a way which alone is perfectly compatible with the present condition of the people, if they are worked in a spirit of hopefulness. The position of these people in the Congress will become impossible if that body is made practically a party organization as, it appears, some are trying to do it. They are asked to prove false to their honest convictions. If the Moderates who sincerely wish to remain in the Congress are thus excluded from that body, the fault will nor be theirs but will be laid at the door of those who seek to force a complete uniformity of opinion, on all Congressmen and cannot tolerate difference of view.

The development of responsible government in India will make political parties a necessity. The existing parties with their traditions, their composition and their associations will not serve the purpose of national advancement and they will, therefore, undergo vast changes. The existing parties have already changed their names and laid down new programmes of work. In the coming evolution a new party is bound to emerge, which will be free to adopt the good points of the old organizations and which will be characterised by a thoroughly liberal outlook on social economic and political matters. This party will, I trust, resist hidebound conservation and class interests, as much as impatient idealism and will evince sanity of judgment, foresight and a sense of the practical. While cherishing the highest national ideals, it will refuse to be carried away by momentary impulses, into extravagance of language and action. It will try to foster a true spirit of democracy by taking active steps to raise the masses and to remove artificial social inequality. It will strive for individual liberty and work in such a way as to secure for the country full responsible government at as early a date as practicable. It will be neither "Moderate" nor "Extremist" according to the present connotation of the terms and will occupy a position mid-way between the two extremes calculated to exercise a wholesome influence upon the working of the new Councils and upon Indian politics generally and to promote the rapid but healthy all-round progress of the country.—Yours, etc.,

"V. G. K."

MRS. BESANT AND MR. TILAK

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—The whol econtroversy between Mrs. Besant on the one side and Messrs. Patel, Khaparde and Tilak on the other, can be narrowed down into two plain issues, all else being mere commentary or vituperation. These two plain issues are:

1. Did or did not Mrs. Besant yeild on the point of inclusion of woman franchise in the Reform Bill?

2. Did or did she not labour in England to convey the impression to the British public and Parliament that the Reform Bill, as presented to Parliament, was an adequate first step towards the fulfilment of the Declaration of August 20th 1917, in direct contradiction to the view deliberately held by the Indian National Congress that the Bill is "disappointing, inadequate and unsatisfactory" and needed radical modifications before it could be made acceptable to the nation?

Regarding the first issue, we have Mrs. Besant's own statement that she ultimately fell in with the official view that the question of woman franchise must be left to be decided by the Provincial Councils. Mrs. Besant may have her own reasons for adopting this view, but she cannot deny that by abandoning the original position she took for the inclusion of the franchise in the Bill itself, she materially helped towards the postponement of the decision on the point. Mrs. Besant, being fully aware of the extent of the conservatism on the point prevailing among men in this country, was expected to put up a stiff fight for the inclusion of the franchise in the Bill, instead of leaving it to the tender mercies of the Provincial Councils, composed entirely of men. Of what avail is it that she has been a suffragist all her life? And why should she take offence if Messrs. Patel and Khaparde expressed deep disappointment at her attitude towards the question while in England?

As to the second issue, even to-day Mrs Besant is proclaiming from the house-tops as it were, that the Reforms constitute a satisfactory instalment of Responsible Government, whereas the Congress, representing the will of the majority of the nation, has condemned the measure as "disappointing, inadequate and unsatisfactory". She preached this identical view in England, greatly embarrassing the Congress deputation which she knew was trying to convince the British Democracy that the Reforms Bill was an inadequate measure and needed material improvement before it could become acceptable to the nation. What earthly use is there in Mrs. Besant's denying that she in any way embarrassed the Deputation or went against the declared views of the Congress? Even a child can see that whether she was right or wrong, she was very materially damaging the Congress cause in England.—Yours, etc.,

"LOOKER-ON."

A Madras message dated April 28 says:—

At a meeting of the Madras Corporation this evening Mr. E. H. M. Bower Third Presidency Magistrate was appointed the Revenue Officer of the Corporation.

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(BY EARDLY NORTON.)

The following is taken from Mr. Eardley Norton's "My Reminiscences—Ceylon," published in "The Looker-on."

In 1915 serious riots broke out in Colombo and in certain other 'scattered' hamlets in Ceylon. I was retained to defend some of the alleged principals who were under arrest. On my arrival at Colombo I found martial law had been proclaimed and was compelled to apply for a permit which sanctioned my absence as a married man from the Galle Face till midnight. After that hour I understood I was liable to be shot. The Municipal Courts were sitting, but their jurisdiction had been arrested over the rioters who were assigned to the mercies of. Field General Courts Martial. These Courts consisted of three officers of whom two were volunteer officers. No Judge Advocate attended. The Courts were destitute of all knowledge of law, and, as the event proved, incompetent to weigh and value evidence. Long before the trials began order had been restored. The Municipal Courts were open. Nonetheless the men suspended were put up before tribunals swayed by military traditions, unadulterated by any knowledge of legal principles. It is admitted that the riots were of a purely racial character between Singalese and Moors, and devoid of all political significance. It was further admitted they were not directed against British Rule or supremacy. The accused were nevertheless withdrawn from the sitting Magistrates, from whom an appeal lay to superior trained Courts of Law, and confided to gentlemen who, whatever their other attainment, were guiltless of all judicial knowledge and qualifications. "A Field General Court Martial" says the *Manual of Military Law*", is convened in an exceptional way, and *is subject to exceptional rules under which the procedure is of more summary character than that of an ordinary Court Martial*". Such was the quality of the six courts before which I was constrained to appear. At the first sitting the President, a Gunner Colonel, young enough to be my son, read me a lecture on the art of cross-examination, which, he said, I was not to expand over a period of five minutes for each witness. When a point of law more than usually intricate arose, the President adjourned the sitting for ten minutes, consulted the General next door, who was the convening officer, and resumed proceedings with the genial remark:—"Oh go on, the General says it's all right!" So I went on, and all my clients were convicted and sentenced to transportation for life.

THE SEQUEL.

The sequel will show with what justice. My first client was pardoned immediately after I left the island: my second had his pardon pinned on to his coat as he lay dead in hospital. My fifth and sixth bargained with the Government and commuted their life imprisonment for a fine, I think of Rs. 1,50,000. All this took place in broad daylight under *aegis* of the Governor, Sir Robert Chalmers. The Supreme Court held it could not interfere with a Military Court. And men who on the evidence were innocent were directed to spend the rest of thir natural lives in jail. On my return from Ceylon I wrote a letter (which will be published next week) and signed it. No English-owned newspaper in Madras or Calcutta would publish it. In despair I sent it to Mr. Bonar Law who notified its receipt through a secretary. There, so far as I was concerned, the matter ended. Suddenly there arose at home an urgent cry in official quarters for the immediate financial assistance of the Governor of Ceylon, who, accordingly, shipped himself home to accord the benefit of his expert knowledge of currency: The men he hanged shot lie unavenged in Ceylon. He has been made a Peer. The inference is obvious:—ther eis still hope of honours for the officials connected with the riots.

While the Ceylon trials were in progress I openly thanked God I lived in India. That pious thanksgiving needs revision. My gratitude must be confined to residence in Bengal, for the bad example of Ceylon has spread like infection to other portions of India. The Katarpur Riot Case, innocent of all trace of political upheaval, should never have been removed from the jurisdiction of the ordinary tribunals with the consequent deprivation of magisterial depositions and the right of appeal. Later, the Punjab followed suit on Ceylon and possibly Sir Michael O'Dwyer is on his way home to second Sir Robert Chalmers in the House of Lords. They were one in their official lives and in their vitularity towards they shall not be divided. One wonders how Lord Sinha, the sponsor of the Indian Press Act, will feel flanked on his right by the condoner of the Punjab and on his left by the condoner of the Ceylon massacres. It must have been with reference to some such similar elevation to the nobility of Khorassan that Omar wrote.

"Ah! the Vine Contrite Heaven endowed us with

"To drug the Memory of such Insolence."

LETTER TO SECRETARY FOR COLONIES.

Let my letter to the Secretary for the Colonies speak for itself.

Sir,

Now that martial law is over in Colombo, and the Government returned to sanity, permit me to give you, as briefly as I can, a glimpse of the remarkable condition of affairs lately prevalent at Colombo. I vouch on personal knowledge the truth of every fact. It is desirable Englishmen should know what has been done in their name in a corner of the Empire not very remote from Calcutta.

PANTOMIME OF INVASION.

During the recent months of June, July and August 1915 Colombo and portions of Ceylon were by proclamation placed under martial law. No European Civilian could be out of his house after 9 p.m. without a special pass. The Press and private correspondence, epistolary and telegraphic, were under the ban of the censor. Motor-cars of the principal Singalese, commandeered for "military purposes," were not infrequently utilised for the private transport of English ladies. Bridges were guarded by volunteers exercised to shout with military precision "Who goes there?" Ununiformed occupants of vehicles were challenged, and their permits scrutinized. The Town Guard was called out and dined at the various hotels in flannel shirts and "shorts". Customers were served in the shops by stalwart and courteous assistants in khaki and puttees. Volunteer detachments, occupying the Rest Houses at the country's expense, lived at the prospective cost of exactions yet to be levied from the Singlese community. The whole mystified population, turned by a stroke of the pen into "camp followers," was placed under the English Army Act; and his Excellency the Governor abdicated in favour of the General Commanding—"the forces." Everywhere a fine military ardour prevailed. Singalese and Moormen alike held up an arm above their heads after dusk to avoid being shot by the inmates of approaching motors: no-one dared walk in the centre of the road under pain of being fined, in order to make room for the bicycles and cars which carried important "militry despatches"; and a newspaper which, unconscious of the advent of the absent foe, published a complimentary reference to the fact that the General had left Colombo for Kandy, was severely taken to task for informing the enemy of a secret "military movement." One felt that the Galle Face was a serious rival to the trenches in Flanders, and when one of the Presidents of the Court-Martial gravely informed Counsel that the troops were on "active service" (presumably because Germans were raping Belgian women) one conjured up a fascinating picture in the near future of a liberal distribution of V.C.s and D.S.O.'s, of French Militaty Medals, of Japanese decorations and Egyptian Crosses for arduous if unperilous duty well and bravely performed upon the desert seafront. It did not need much imagination to bear every whiskered Panjabi who, as an aftermath of the Courts-martial, had helped to fusillade the condemned in the Prison Yard of the Colombo Jail, recounting with bated breath to dumbfounded villagers the mighty deeds of valour he had performed under the *aegis* of the Colombian War Lord. In fine, some of the inconveniences of war were enforced without any of its dangers. All this was spectacular and, but for its consequences, entertaining. Its melancholy lay in the complete prostration of the Governor under an acute attack of "Treasonitis. The malady was new. No doctor had met it before. At its approach, like a plague's commonsense fled. Science was paralysed, and the disease was left to run its course. On the first September 1915 it arrested itself. The jails were meantime filled with members of the learned professions to whom bail was refused, against whom no charges were preferred, and who, up to the time I left Colombo, were wholly ignorant why they had been incarcerated for six weeks or more. Doctors jostled Advocates in prison. Then a Special Tribunal of the Supreme Court was established to try minor charges of sedition, though the Judges had been hustled out of the way and forbidden to try the major charges of treason. This was one aspect of the melancholia which had settled down upon Sir Robert Chalmers. Another was his arbitrary transfer of all riot cases to the unscientific mercies of Field General Courts-Martial. Judges held competent to sift questions of sedition were held impotent to try offences involving death sentences. If the Governor's object was to strike terror into the Singalese, he has succeeded. But he has also, if unintentionally, stirred up and fomented racial hatred and built up a barrier between Singalese and Moormen which never existed before.

THE FACTS.

What was it all about? Why this pantomime of invasion? Here are the facts:—About the 28th May last a riot, more or less serious, broke out in Kandy. The Singalese attacked the shops of the Mahomedans. The riot spread. By the first of June at Colombo, and at various adjacent hamlets, Singalese rioters violently assaulted the Moors, looted their shops and in steveral instances destroyed their Mosques. At the outset the police stood by and watched. Armed intervention became on some occasions necessary, and was freely used. The number killed and wounded has never yet been disclosed. The Civil Magistracy was under the law entitled to call out the military and the armed police. The riots nowhere approached similar disturbances with which India is familiar, and which here are almost monthly satisfactorily dealt with by the Civil Authorities. But Ceylon is not India. Sir Arthur Navelock once told me with a sight that in Madras he was a mere titular Governor: in Ceylon he had been an unfettered Jupiter. With the advent of the riotous uproar Sir Herbert Chalmers lost his head and his nerve—his head in treating riot as treason, his nerve in surrendering himself into the hands of the General. Aberigh Mackeigh long ago told us that the Commander-in-Chief in India was the revolver which the Viceroy placed nightly under his pillow. Sir Robert Chalmerst loaded General Malcolm to the muzzle and blazed him off upon an astounded, and now festring, population. He extended an Order in Council of 1896 to the island, proclaimed martial law and, plucking the crown of Civil Justice from the Judge's head, placed it upon the brows of a soldier. The Civil Courts were permitted, however, to remain open and to proceed as usual with their ordinary avocations. One of these was the duty of trying rioters. Upon that privilege the Governor inpinged. Acting upon a clause in the Order, his Excellency exercised the right himself to assign each batch of arrested rioters to a military court.

THE FORCE OF TRIAL.

Qusting, in each instance without reason assigned, the competent and professional tribunal as by law established, he handed over the accused to unprofessional Courts-Martial specially summoned to handle complicated facts and difficult points of law for which they had received no antecedent training, and for which they disclosed as they proceeded no inherent affinity. His Excellency did more. He withdrew the preliminary enquiries from the existing Magistrates, appointed Special Commissioners to superintend the investigations and collect facts, refused permission to the accused to be effectively represented by lawyers, and abolished cross-examination. One result was a mass of so-called "evidence" bristling with hearsay and irrelevant suggestion, every line of which was produced before and scanned by the Courts-Martial at the final hearings. At the trials, the Special Commissioners sat in Court by the side of Crown Counsel, prompted them for cross-examination, and, however unintentionally, exercised, like Mother Siegel's Syrup a soothing and reassuring effect upon the witnesses for the prosecution. A great theatrical display was made of the Koran. The Moormen were sworn with extended palms over an oblong cloth, which may have concealed anything from a box of chocolates to an accordian, and Crown Counsel pointedly, in some instances excitedly, assured the Court that it was impossible for a Moorman (who had demonstrably been lying) to forswear himself upon the Sacred Volume of the Prophet. That clinched all doubt and conviction followed with the regularity of monsoon after heat. In vain defending Counsel pointed to thousands of devout Christians soaking in reverence to their family Bibles who, not less in awe of their Holy Writ than Moormen avaricious of pecuniary compensation from their wealthy Singalese neighbours were of their Korans, were none-the-less serving long and well-deserved sentences of imprisonment for perjury in mundane affairs. A special sanctity settled on the lucky Moorman, increased and assured by the stately appearance of the Attorney General in real silk and a horse-hair wig. Under the English Army Act and Rules of Procedure which regulated all the proceedings, a Field General Court-Martial is only lawful when the Convening Officer certifies the difficulty of procuring the attendence of members numerically sufficient to form either a General or a District Court. In each instance General Malcolm so certified to the five Courts before which I appeared. To my personal knowledge the island was full of Volunteer Officers—and at each Court two of the three members were Volunteers,—who could, without prejudice to the public interests, and with advantage to the interests of the accused, have formed the larger and the more responsible tribunal. Of the Officers who sat on the five Courts-Martial at which I defended, three were regular Officers (a gunner Colonel, a Major of the Royal Engineers and a young Subaltern of a Punjabi regiment); two were members of the local Civil Service; seven were planters and two were merchants. There were many lawyers of repute among the Volunteer Officers who, if summoned, whould have been most useful exponents of the administration of Criminal Justice. Not one was called. The prisoners were entrusted to the jurisdiction of gentlemen untrained in law, unversed in weighing evidence and presided over on every occasion but one by an officer whose sense of strict military loyalty and discipline led him to seize and confiscate notes of the speech for the Crown which was being recorded by the shortnand writer for the defence. The atmosphere of the Courts was significant and prophetic. At one before which I did not appear, Counsel told me the President informed him that even the lawyers were not to take a note. At my first trial the President proclaimed that Counsel were present not as of right (this was true as before a Field General Court-Martial) but by the courtesy of the General. All the ordinary safeguards of justice were removed. Sir Robert Chalmers deprived the accused of the rights of appeal. He limited the right of cross-examination in the earlier stages to five minutes. He subjected Counsel, old in the service of the law, to prefatory lectures on their professional duties by Officers admirably qualified no doubt to peer through a periscope, bomb a Bosch or estimate the value of a tea crop—but innocent of law. He exorcised the jurisdiction of all controlling legal authority. There was no Judge Advocate, no Judgment, no reasons given. In the beginning there were no notes taken. In my first case I repeatedly called the attention of the Court to the incompetency and neglect of the shorthand writer whose eyes were wandering round the dock instead of being fixed on his notebook: in my last to my knowledge the reporting was desultory and inefficient. The General confirmed all the convictions. The Governor piped a second to his *locum tenens*. It was impossible for either authority to have had anything like a full note before it, and there was certainly no report of anything said by defending Counsel by way of comment or argument. The Court was impatient of legal criticism. My friend Mr. Elliot of the Ceylon Bar, commenting on the fate of Lieut. Brinsford, executed "on the date of the Court-Martial proceedings" twelve days old, quoted the opinions of the learned Supreme Court Judge.

PRESIDENT'S CURT REMARKS.

The President curtly interrupted him with this astonishing rebuke:—"I wish you would not tell us what other Judges say. Counsel after Counsel comes here and tells us what other Judges think. We don't care tuppence what other Judges think." Was the Governor aware of the frame of mind brought to bear upon the decision of cases in which he confirmed the unjudicial attitude of his own selected tribunals? This is not the place in which to discuss the righteousness or otherwise of the convictions upon the evidence. I bow to the scientific authority of the Court on the worth of high explosives or the best chemical compounds for the sustenance of a tea plant. I feel no embarrassment in preferring my own judgment on a question of evidence. Not one of the five men I defended would have been convicted on the facts before the ordinary Civil Tribunals, nor, if he had, could one conviction upon the evidence tendered have survived an appeal to the Supreme Court. A word as to the charges. Each man was convicted inter-alia of treason. Shut out by the action of the Governor from the tutelary supervision of the Supreme Court who, in a test case decided, and I think rightly, that by its constitution it was debarred from interference of every description with Courts-Martial, the answer of the President to the legal exception repeatedly taken to his competency to investigate the charge of treason was:—"I've been to see the General, and he says it's all right." The evidence had disclosed what was undoubtedly true,—riot. Not a scrap of evidence was tendered to justify treason. The learned Attorney-General, who alone of Crown Counsel preserved a fair and temperate attitude in his address to the court, watered this down to "constructive treason." I challenge any lawyer to place his finger upon one passing evidential reference in the record, however remote, to any act of treason. Mr. Attorney informed the Court they were at liberty to take judicial cognizance without evidence recorded of what had been said in other cases and at other times and places. With all respect I venture to indict this as grave misdirection in law, and in fact as incorrect. Nothing was proved in any other cases touching treason. If Mr. Attorney intended to refer to private conversations or instructions from the Governor to his General, and through him to the President, I take leave to protest against such a travesty of justice. If he did not intend that I am at a loss to know what he did intend. The Governor had reported to the Secretary for the Colonies in a despatch which was read in the House of Commons that the basis of all the violence was racial and commercial antagonism, and contained no element of disloyalty to British Rule. Yet with that published official exposition before the Courts, and in the complete absence of all evidence to raise the offences from rioting to treason, men were convicted on the more serious charge, and many, outside my batches, were hanged and shot without the protective intervention of the professional judiciary, and upon imperfect records. If shooting was necessary—and it possibly was—for the suppression of organised violence, there was no justification announced, and I can see none in fact, for the withdrawal of the jurisdiction of the Civil tribunals and the substitution therefore of what were in effect drumhead tribunals.

BRUTAL SENTENCES.

The Governor took occasion, without a touch as I believe of sarcasm, in a public speech to compliment the General on his claim, shrewd and strong administration of laws which should have been dispensed by the qualified sitting Courts—as calm, shrewd and strong as the General. In his farewell order, on the cessasian of Martial Law, and on his retirement from the Island, General Malcolm in thanking the Supreme Commissioners and the Police for their loyal assistance alluded, with unconscious irony, to the singular and exceptional surrender of the Civil to the Military authorities. That was unkind to the Governor. But it was true. There was no need for haste. The riots had been suppressed. The offenders were in custody. To my knowledge, tranquility reigned undisturbed. The guilty parties should have been dealt with under the standing Criminal procedure. Why were the Magistrates displaced, the Supreme Court ousted? Why were notes of evidence forbidden? Why were the reports of Counsel's speeches confiscated? The system was simple to a degree. The richest Singalese, men in many instances of excellent English education, and in all instances of great wealth, living closest to the scene of the riot were arrested, convicted and sentenced for "treason" to imprisonment for life on evidence which, I dare affirm, no Civil Court would have accepted. The brutality of the sentences, conceding for the sake of argument the truth of the evidence, is appalling. The traitor De Watt, who, in South Africa was caught red-handed shooting down the King Subjects with the openly avowed intention of subverting British in favour of Boer Rule, was accorded only seven years; his Lieutenant a still milder punishment. In Ceylon, men convicted, without any recorded evidence, of constructive treason, whose intentions the Governor himself announced to be based upon racial and commercial rivalry, have been sentenced, irrespective of age, health, family, education and surroundings, to the awful term of imprisonment for life. As I heard the witnesses' statements and reviewed the circumstance under which the laws had been superseded and remembered I was being called upon to plead for men who might without judicial control be shot or hanged, I realised the profound responsibility of my situation as I had never realised it before, and I reverently thanked the Almighty that I lived in India. I have laboured for thirty-six years through spasmodic periods of grave political anxiety and suspense. I have appeared in numberless cases where many men's lives have been lost. I have seen the Civil Magistracy, under pardonble stress, call out the armed forces of the Crown in Bengal, Madras and Bombay to send crowds with their backs to the wall [illegible] have had to perform the melancholy duty of prosecuting misguided Indian youths for attempts to subvert British Administration throughout the country. I have seen senior officers of the Civil Service shot dead. I have noted that a Viceroy was assassinated almost to the point of death with a bomb. Yet Indian authority, to its eternal credit, has never abased itself by suppressing the established Civil Courts in favour of Military intervention. In the most serious event the liberty of the subject has been scrupulously respected and his rights reserved, and no tribunal has ever been permitted to deal with that liberty which tribunal was not either composed entirely of trained lawyers, or on which trained lawyers were not represented. In Ceylon, official panic replaced respect for the law, and the Governor, with his eyes open, for no cause declared, deliberately deprived the King's subjects of that protection which it is England's boast shall surround the trial of the most humble offender. Can we wonder that there is widespread throughout the Island amongst the Singalese a feeling of deep-rooted, if silent, discontent? Sir Robert Chalmers enjoyed the responsibility of himself deciding in every case whether it should be tried before the Civil Courts or Courts-Martial. Why did he withdraw each without exception from the jurisdiction of the sitting Courts to vest each in the jurisdiction of the General? He knew that every case was assigned to a Field General Court-Martial of three officers without any leaven of professional assistance. Was this right? If the riots, as I believe they did, orginated in racial hate and commercial jealousy, Sir Robert Chalmers has accentuated that hate and given in a new and, I fear, a long lease of life. If that be an achievement of which no British Administrator has the right to be proud, Mr. Bonar Law should intervene to rectify an abuse of power which unrectified, can lead only to inter-racial hatred and international animosities.

LEGAL CONSCIENCE SHOCKED.

I pray your courtesy for the publication of this letter despite its length. I write as no paid advocate. My legal conscience has been shocked, and my moral sense lacerated by an invasion of principles which I believe most Englishmen will regard as necessary for the preservation of municipal peace and their own national honour.

No-one desires to see the guilty escape. But everyone, outside Germany, must revolt against arbitrary recourse to methods for which no public justification has been pleaded and for which, I believe, no honest justification can be pleaded; which expose our legal and constitutional tribunals to undeserved and undignified [illegible] accused person and existing safeguards of assign the lives and liberti British subjects for non-milit the views of gentlemen in and spurs who, however anxio perfect good faith, are unqualif tion and training to deal jud the solemn subject of the la Robert Chalmers wanted a pa would he order them at his gro needed a suit of clothes, would measured by his fishmonger? I ed justice, why did he not leave t to Sir Alexander Wood-Renton and leagues on the Supreme Court Ben did he single out a "Field Genera Martial?"

Local authority will not rectify doing. Sir Mountstuart Elphinstone Duff openly preached and practised Madras the doctrine that at all costs rity must support authority. That philosophy is hard to kill. The chance of relief is the House of Com the private member and interpellation have known two instances in which ferent Secretaries of State af finite trouble were persuaded to rig patent wrongs, and so I have h Mr. Bonar Law. The Secretary f Colonies should be urged to insist up grave questions being satisfactorily ans —First, why did Sir Robert C with the option of a choice, han every case to a Court was the evidence to justify the repea sons? Third, on Singalese prisoners terms of life im factory answers Robert Chalmers' sidiary, thou are:—How many troops during the ed? The ages and sex many were shot? How what charges, by order o tial? The number of me imprisonment for life? Ope sion of the jurisdiction of the s a severe and exceptional re ture to affirm that that reme justified by anything which Ceylon. The removal of m control of the Ordinary Cour trial by Field General Court the ordinary Courts were sittin period of perfect tranquility o be justified by no precedent.

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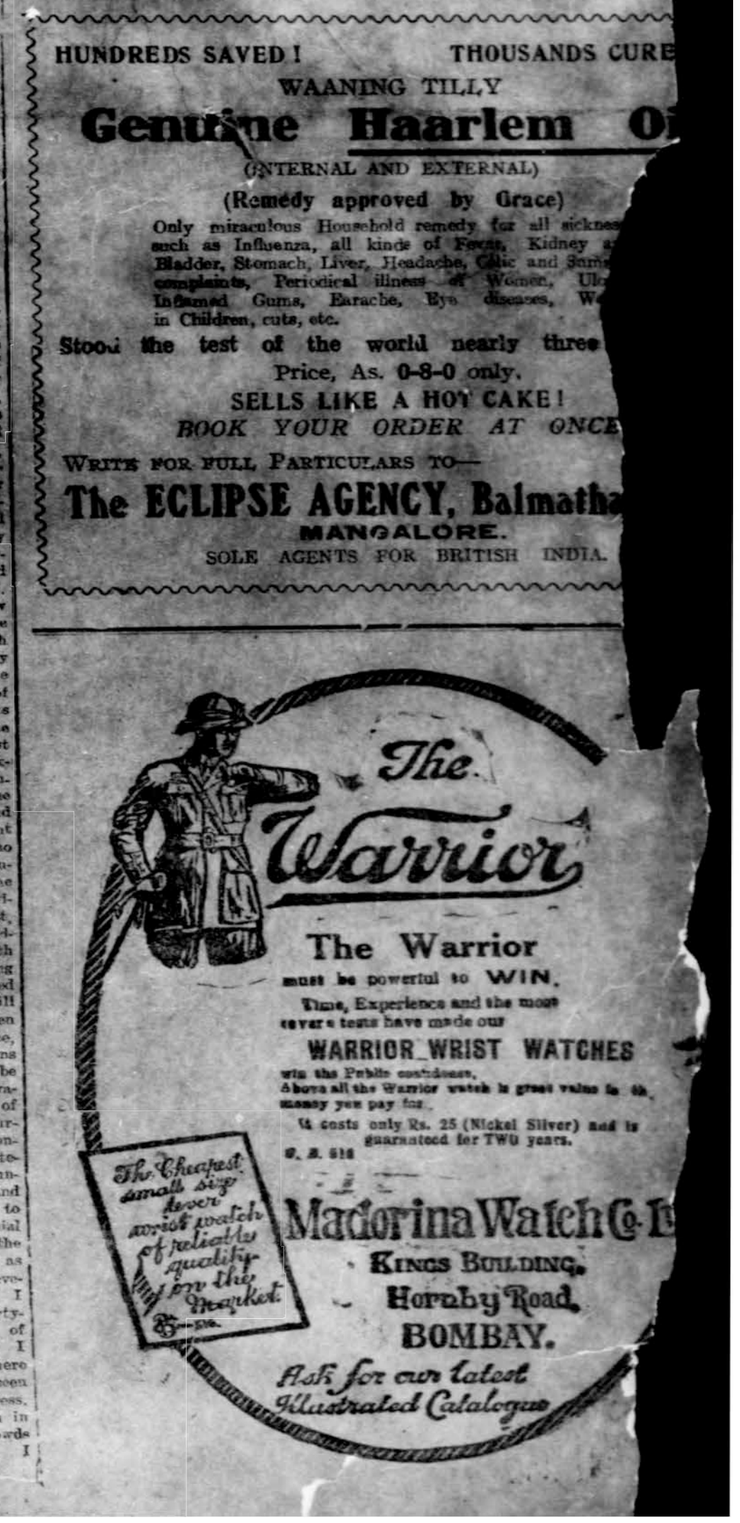
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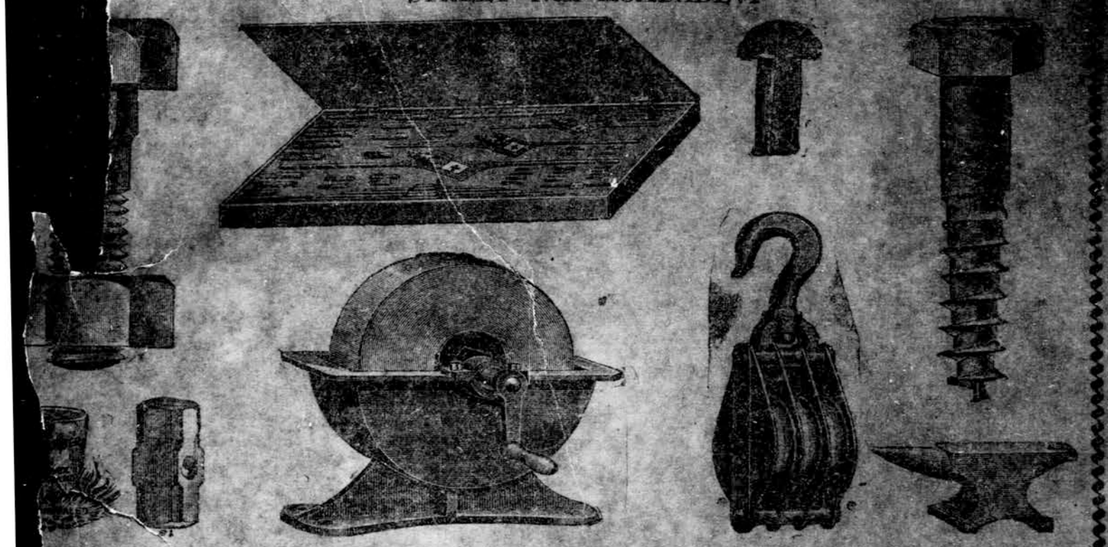

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